

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BRITISH TROOPS' COLOGNE STAY ROUSES BERLIN

Conservatives and Liberals up in Arms Against Decision to Defer Evacuation

BRITAIN YIELDED TO FRANCE, IT IS SAID

Liberal Papers Openly Advocate Interruption of Trade Parleys in Paris

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Great Britain's apparent intention to postpone the evacuation of Cologne bridgehead still occupies the center of political interest in Germany. The Conservatives naturally are up in arms, but even Liberal circles, which are usually moderate in their views, are protesting vehemently against what they declare to be a "violation of the peace treaty."

On a liberal paper open speaks of its third violation, the first, according to the writer, being the way in which Upper Silesia was divided up between the Poles and the Germans, the second being the French invasion of the Ruhr, and the British Courier even declares that Britain's moral prestige is at stake.

Germans Not Convinced

It is generally believed here that Britain has given in to France in regard to Cologne in order to obtain concessions from it in Mediterranean countries. What, however, is annoying the Germans most is that the British Government so far has not officially informed the Wilhelmstrasse of its intention to keep the British troops in Cologne. "It would have been more honest," the *Vossische Zeitung* writes, "if Britain had openly said that a postponement of evacuation was decided upon in order not to cut off the French armies in the Ruhr from their base." It would have been better, the paper continues, if England had discussed the matter with Germany beforehand.

Liberal circles admit that a postponement of the evacuation would be desirable if the Ruhr was thereby evacuated sooner, but in order to bring this about Germany must voluntarily give its consent, they declare. "The policy the Allies are pursuing at present," one liberal paper writes, "is a blow in the face to those politicians in Germany who have been developing all their energies to the pacification of Europe," and it warns the Allies solemnly of the possible consequences. Several liberal papers—let alone the Conservative press—openly advocate an interruption of commercial negotiations in Paris until the question of the evacuation of Cologne has been settled.

An Industrial Agreement

A preliminary agreement of representatives of Germany's heavy industries is said to have been reached with French industrialists in Paris, causing no little anxiety in political circles here as well as among the leaders of finishing industries.

The foundry captains of the Ruhr, it is said, have estimated a 20 per cent drop in the importation of French iron which is entirely in their hands and, with this help, they are able to increase prices at home. Moreover, it is said, they acted too independently of the Government and it is asked why the latter did not watch their steps more.

Germans Make Protest

to Paris Government

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Germans, through Dr. von Hoesch, have made a protest in Paris against the likelihood of the non-evacuation of Cologne on Jan. 10. In spite of denials that any decision has been reached by the Allies, it is sufficiently known that an understanding exists between France and England to justify the German demand. Von Hoesch remarked that it would be difficult to constitute a Cabinet resolved to fulfill the Dawes plan if it was known definitely that the occupation of Cologne would continue beyond the date indicated in the treaty.

Officially it was possible to reply that the Allies had not yet received the general report of the commission on military control, on which would depend evacuation of the occupation forces. Obviously there is nothing else to say, but as a fact it is known that the expected document will, while not taking an alarmist attitude, show that Germany has failed to carry out all military provisions.

The astir in Germany with regard to Cologne and also with regard to Sarrelouis, which the French are accused of trying to annex, is natural enough, but it would appear possible were the problem properly approached to reach a compromise. It is suggested that a protocol might be drawn up altogether outside the treaty, fixing a date for the evacuation of Cologne and also a date for the evacuation of the Ruhr, which would be acceptable to all parties. The British do not desire to remain in Cologne, nor do the French wish its occupation for its own sake, but while the French Army is in the Ruhr it is necessary to assure communications through Cologne.

It will be unfortunate if there come from the distant past the Allies obtaining a final report and the prospect of a friendly arrangement with Germany more bitter attacks on the French, which will injure attempts at a rapprochement.

Powers Seek to Localize Outbreak of War in Albania

Intervention Not Contemplated, Merely Effort to Keep Trouble From Menacing Peace

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The latest news from Albania indicates that fighting of comparative severity has taken place in the Dibra district. As usual the reports are contradictory. Official Albanian dispatches state that the Government forces have retaken the town of Kroum and captured one cannon, one quickfiring, and 23 prisoners, including three Serbian soldiers. It is also alleged that the guns are Serbian service weapons.

On the other hand Belgrade, which obtains its information from revolutionary quarters, announces that the engagement resulted in a victory for the insurgents who captured 400 Albanian state soldiers, 300 volunteers, one cannon and three quickfiring, and are now endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Government troops. Summing up the military situation it is permissible to assume that the conflict has become intensified on the Dibra front, remains more or less stationary before Kosovo and Scutari, and that the insurgents met with considerable initial success.

Having said this, it is necessary to admit that the absence of authentic

news and the conflicting nature of the reports received renders it difficult to estimate correctly the latest political developments in Albania.

Then the facts are stated. Early in the summer of this year a revolt broke out against the Government of Ahmed Bey Zogu, who was supported by the great Moslem

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MUSSOLINI MOVE OVERELECTIONS AROUSES ITALY

Premier's Announcement of New Electoral Law Presages Appeal to Country

By Radio

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, made a bold attempt on Saturday night to solve the Italian crisis by presenting a new electoral law to Parliament asking the House to discuss it urgently after the Christmas recess.

The situation has been growing worse each day and reached last week such a gravity that the Government's position became really very dangerous. In a previous message to the Chamber the Premier announced that he would withdraw their support from the Government in the event of their extremist friends getting the upper hand in the present political struggle.

Moreover, the Liberals of the Right, who were the mainstay of the Government, had withdrawn their support from the Government in the event of their extremist friends getting the upper hand in the present political struggle.

Furthermore, the Government had passed a resolution criticizing severely the attitude of the Government in the recent debate on Signor Guinza's resignation.

Then came Signor Mussolini's announcement of a change in the electoral law, which naturally means an imminent appeal to the country.

So great was the surprise of the opposition at Signor Mussolini's unexpected move and the comments that followed so animated, that the speaker was obliged to suspend the sitting for a few minutes in order to allow them to exchange views on the subject.

The text of the new electoral law has not yet been published, but it is universally affirmed that the new elections will be held under the system of proportional representation.

The number of deputies will be increased from 540 to 600, and there will be a deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants.

Signor Mussolini's brief declaration was received with the usual approval by his Fascist supporters, to which are joined the followers of Giovanni Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando, who both expressed satisfaction with Signor Mussolini's action.

Anti-Fascist Reform

The Fascist extremists however soon realized the object of the new electoral law, which they described as "a Fascist reform."

They said that the reform was a blow to the Fascist extremists, whom they accused of being responsible for the Fascist setback.

The Opposition groups now "on the Avenue" were no less surprised when they learned Signor Mussolini's new electoral law, and the situation, which they described as "a Fascist reform."

They said that the reform was a blow to the Fascist extremists, whom they accused of being responsible for the Fascist setback.

Ministers Guard Secret

The new electoral bill was drafted by the cabinet at one of its last meetings, but the Ministers jealously guarded their secret, no one, not even the highest Fascist officials being informed of Signor Mussolini's intention.

One of the principal objects of Signor Mussolini's move has been to foil the plans of the Opposition groups before they had time to carry them out, also to oblige them to come back to Parliament when the electoral bill is discussed.

He could no longer follow a vacillating policy and many of his supporters were on the point of deserting him. Many are of the opinion that after the approval of the electoral law Signor Mussolini will resign the Premiership, to be succeeded by Signor Salandra who will carry the elections.

There are already many rumors about the coming election, for doubtless Italy will see a new election in 1925 which many believe will be held in March or April.

RAIL WAGE RISE PROTEST FILED

Western Managers Ask the Board to Annul Southern Pacific Pact—Cite Reasons

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A committee of managers of western railroads has filed with the United States Railroad Board a petition asking that the board annul the agreement entered into Dec. 15 by the Southern Pacific System and its engineers and firemen by which the men received an increase in wages.

The petition alleges that the decision was forced upon the railroad "under threat of an interruption of transportation," and declares that "other railroads may also be forced, in order to avoid interruptions of transportation, to make similar settlements."

The petition further sets forth that the settlement directly tends to make necessary an advance in railway-rates in western territory.

The Board's Order

The managers call attention to an order of the board dated Nov. 29, covering the dispute between the managers of the western railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen, by which the board ordered an increase of about 6 per cent in wages, but made this increase conditional upon modification of working conditions and rules which the railroads had claimed were restrictive and unnecessary.

The committee says that the Southern Pacific settlement was made without reference to changes in rules as provided in the decision of Nov. 29.

Questions the Results

The petition continues: "In the first 10 months of the year 1923, the railroads of the western group earned a return upon their property investment of 3.94 per cent. In the first 10 months of 1924 the return earned by the same group was only 1.83 per cent."

The petition further alleges that the railroads are entitled under the Constitution and laws of the country to the right of self-determination, and that they must either be enabled to reduce their operating expenses or to advance the rates charged the public.

If undue increases in operating expenses are allowed to be forced upon the railroads of the western group, the result must be to make necessary advances in the rates charged the public for transportation.

EASTMAN'S STOCK

TURNED INTO CASH

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—More than \$20,000,000 in cash out of the \$25,000,000 gift recently made by George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., to educational institutions, was raised in Wall Street through the public offering of 187,500 shares of Eastman Kodak Company common stock.

Paris (AP)—A total of 18,858,329 francs has been realized from the 11th auction sales already held of the Renard collection of rare postage stamps, and there still remain enough stamps for a twelfth sale. The eleventh sale brought 1,984,640 francs. A blue 8 franc Romanian-Moldavian stamp of 1858 was sold for 51,000 francs.

Paris (AP)—More than 48,000 foreigners entered France from Jan. 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. Of the present total 116,122 came to Paris. During these 18 months 8310 foreigners were expelled from France and 1433 were refused admittance.

Cologne (AP)—Cologne Cathedral is soon to have the largest bell in the world. It will weigh over 25 tons. The bell has been ready for shipment from a foundry in Aachen for some years, but on account of the foreign occupation of the Cologne zone it was deemed impracticable before this to install it.

INAUGURAL PLANS

TENTATIVELY MADE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Official phases of the inauguration of Calvin Coolidge as President, next March 4, as tentatively agreed upon at a conference between Mr. Coolidge and the congressional inaugural committee, provide for ceremonies at the capital similar to those that attended the induction into office of Warren G. Harding.

The ceremonies, like those of four years ago, will be open to the public without restriction. The only stand to be erected on the east plaza at the Capitol, where the ceremonies are to be held, will be a platform from which the inaugural address will be delivered after administration of the oath of office.

Gandhi Conditionally to Retain Leadership

MOHANDAS GANDHI, who is president-elect of the annual Indian National Congress opening on Friday, has stipulated, as a condition to retaining leadership, that every Congress must include 2000 yards of yarn monthly. (One of the objects of the non-co-operative movement headed by Gandhi is an effective boycott of foreign goods and encouragement of home spinning.)

Gandhi has been conferring with those representatives who have hitherto opposed Indians entering the various legislatures, with a view to persuading them to make a pact with the Swarajists whereby this boycott of the legislative bodies and also of the law courts and schools would be suspended. Up to the present he is said to have won 200 of the 212 delegates to his view.

The petition alleges that the decision was forced upon the railroad "under threat of an interruption of transportation," and declares that "other railroads may also be forced, in order to avoid interruptions of transportation, to make similar settlements."

The petition further sets forth that the settlement directly tends to make necessary an advance in railway-rates in western territory.

CONGRESS FAILS TO RECOGNIZE WORLD FLIERS

Friends Blame "Red Tape" and "Dilly-Dallying"—Intend to Get Action

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—America's epoch-making world fliers are the victims of a forgetful Republic. Congress has adjourned for the holidays without dealing with any act to recognize the achievement of the able recognition of Lieut. Lowell Smith and his fellow Magellans of the air. Their earth-enveloping flight, which aroused the admiration of the whole world, was ended on Sept. 28. Three months have gone by, the young officers have completed their official log of the flight; they have left Washington, perhaps never again to reassemble as a group, and their immortal achievement has passed into history, as far as the United States is concerned, as if it were an every-day performance.

Congressional procrastination, departmental red tape, and a web of it is called "professional jealousy," have combined to delay the honors to Smith, Nelson, Harding, Wade, Arnold, and Ogden. The sextet even have been debarred, to date, from accepting the decorations and orders which 22 foreign governments, whose territories they crossed, are anxious to give them.

What the Hill Bill Would Do

Two separate bills were introduced in the House of Representatives on behalf of the world fliers. One, sponsored by John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, authorizes the President to advance Lieutenants Smith, the commander of the flight, 150 fliers in the army "flying list" for promotion. It authorizes the advance of Wade, Arnold and Nelson 75 fliers. Ogden and Harding, who are only in the reserve corps, would be advanced by the Hill bill to second lieutenants in the Air Service. Mr. Hill also asks that the Distinguished Service Medal be given each man, with permission to accept any decoration offered by foreign government.

Another bill, introduced by Representative Henry R. Rathbone (R.), Representative from Illinois, provides that Smith, Wade, Arnold and Nelson, now holding the rank of lieutenants, shall be promoted to majors; and that Harding and Ogden shall be made lieutenants in the Air Service. The Rathbone bill would confer upon all of the world fliers the Congressional Medal of Honor, and give each of them a money grant of \$10,000.

No action has ensued upon either the Hill or the Rathbone bill. For many weeks they have been accumulating dust in pigeon holes of the House Military Affairs Committee. There they are likely to remain until the opinion expressed by the committee in favor of tardy and fundamental justice to the army fliers.

Called "A Buzling Affair"

The fliers are saying nothing themselves about official inaction in their cases, but their friends are bitterly determined to see that something is done for them at the earliest possible date. Generals Patrick and Mitchell, the chiefs of the Army Air Service, may be expected soon after the reassembling of Congress to bring all legitimate pressure to bear on the Senate for purchase, operation and maintenance of an automobile.

A movement is quietly being organized to lift the whole bungled affair out of the mire of departmental and Congressional dilly-dallying and to induce the President and the Cabinet to tackle it. The fliers' admirers hoped that this might be done before Christmas, in order that they might spend their holidays at their homes on leave, and eventually return to their airport stations on active service, properly distinguished.

The young men, have, of course, been surfeited with enough private attentions to turn the heads of less

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

BRITAIN CHALLENGES UNITED STATES RIGHT TO WAR REPARATIONS

Drys Hail Labor Chief as Aid to World Cause

Westerville, O., Dec. 22

OFFICIALS of the Anti-Saloon League of America and the World League Against Alcoholism, in a statement issued at national headquarters here today, declared that the elevation of William Green to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor is a victory to national and world prohibition and law enforcement.

The statement says:

"It now will be possible to point out to the world that the president of the American Federation of Labor is an active prohibitionist. This will have a tremendous effect in other countries in spreading the doctrine of world prohibition, and in America will tend to bring about among many classes a better respect for the prohibition law, and a higher regard for its enforcement."

PORTO RICANS PROTEST BONDS

Natives Appeal to President and Congress for an Investigation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Charging frauds, violence and corruption in the last elections and that Porto Rico, through maladministration, has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy, a committee of natives has petitioned President Coolidge and is preparing to petition Congress for an investigation.

As the first move Coolidge, formerly Speaker of the Porto Rican House of Representatives, has protested to the President against the forthcoming issue of Porto Rican bonds. Detailed charges of the alleged election frauds are to be included in the memorial to Congress. The protest before the President deals mainly with the condition of the island's finances and alleged waste of public money.

The protest gives an accounting of the island's finances as far back as 1910 to show that millions of dollars in favorable trade balances have been gradually reduced until, in 1924, an unfavorable balance occurred for the first time in 15 years. The protesters also assert that the island budget was increased \$6,000,000 in the last two years, compared with the previous biennial period, and that, for the first time in Porto Rico's history, it was necessary to borrow \$2,000,000 to draw upon the island's trust fund.

"No bonds should be sold, no more debts should be incurred by the island," the protest declares, "until our claims are heard and investigated. This criminal expenditure of the people's money should be promptly ended."

Compared with 1920 and 1921, when the cost of living was high and there was a favorable trade balance of more than \$7,000,000, the budgets for 1923 and 1924 were increased, the protest declares, by \$8,000,000, notwithstanding that in 1923 there was a favorable trade balance of only \$1,348,845, the smallest in 10 years, and in 1924 a balance against the island of \$1,288,751.

Some of the items the protest charges are responsible for the increased budgets are \$38,875 in 1923 and \$74,150 in 1924 for upkeep of the Governor's residences and offices; increase in salary of the Governor's secretary from \$2500 to \$4500; the latter figure exceeding by \$500 the salary fixed for the executive secretary of the island in the organic act of Congress, and \$20,000 each for the Speaker of the House and president of the Senate for purchase, operation and maintenance of an automobile.

It is recalled that in the Armistice agreement the United States was joined with the other powers which had fought against Germany in the protection of its interests. The fact that the United States Senate did not ratify the Versailles Treaty did not deprive it of its rights. No two powers can make a treaty which would deprive a third of rights and claims.

The New Haven Speech

According to the stand taken by some British statesmen, the signature to the Versailles Treaty was nothing more than a leaving nothing for the United States. This is an unthinkable position. Great Britain would not have foregone its demands if France and Italy and Belgium had executed a treaty to which it could not agree.

Mr. Hughes made the speech in New Haven which is being used against him because he stated that "we are not seeking reparations." December, 1922, and the United States had already made claims and had started on the way toward their adjudication. What he meant and said was that "we are not seeking general allowances." The United States made no claim for dependents, allowances, and pensions such as the allied powers had made and which constituted a substantial amount. The American claims were for specific losses and injuries. These the State Department has never waived.

"Somethin of a Quibble"

The United States had every right in both law and equity, it is contended by this Government, to make a treaty with Germany in which its claims should be recognized and safeguarded. When it was found that Germany was not able to pay its reparations the Dawes commission set to work to investigate conditions and to devise a plan by which the claims of the Allied and Associated powers could be met.

The charge by Mr. Chamberlain that because the United States Government was not officially represented on the commission, this Government has fun foundation for its claim to benefits under this plan, regarded as something of a quibble since Frank B. Kellogg, official representative of the Government in the commission, presented, as he was instructed, is not seeking reparations, and it was well understood by the London conferees and was accepted by them. Officials here remain unperturbed by the contents and tone of Mr. Chamberlain's communication.

AMERICAN DEMANDS FOR SPECIFIC LOSSES

Washington to Maintain Its Position Under Separate Treaty With Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The legal right of the United States to collect reparation from Germany under the terms of the existing treaty between the United States and Germany has been challenged by the British Secretary of State, here.

While the text of this British note has not been made public, and while Mr. Hughes and other officials of the State Department refused to discuss it, it was reported in quarters which are believed to be well informed that Mr. Chamberlain holds that there is nothing in the treaty negotiated between the United States and Germany which gives to the United States rights to share in reparation payments made by Germany under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

Article 2, paragraph (4) of the treaty of 1921 between the United States and Germany provides that while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part VIII of that treaty, and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplementary thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

The United States Government bases its claims to share in the reparations fund collected from Germany on its rights in law and equity. This is the position held by the State Department, and it is prepared to maintain that stand. Officials here are desirous that a controversy with Great Britain or any other power on this subject be obviated and they are confident that it can be because the right and justice of the American claims, which are also reasonable and moderate, are bound to be recognized by Great Britain. It is merely a question of friends that differ for the moment reaching an amicable agreement.

Effect of Treaty

Mr. Chamberlain, in his note, points out that everything that Germany could possibly pay had been pledged under the Versailles Treaty, and that, therefore, there was nothing left for it to agree to pay the United States. The British, according to quoted statements in Mr. Chamberlain's note, were surprised that the United States should have asked for anything, since it had been understood that it repudiated all claims for reparations, and this was asserted to have been publicly stated by Mr. Hughes in a speech delivered at New Haven.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1924

General

New Irish Party Information 1

Porto Ricans Protest Bonds 1

Mussolini's Act Arouses Italy 1

British Troops' Cologne Stay Rouses Berlin 1

Powers Seek to Localize War in Albania 1

Albanian State Soldiers, 300 Volunteers, One Cannon and Three Quickfiring, and are now endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Government troops. 1

Oil Dividends Break Records 1

Attacks Made on H. Herriot 1

British Labor Party Split 1

Young Heads Face School Board 1

Tab. Summary of Survey 1

Wages and Employment Climbing 1

Farmers Warned Against Wheat Crop Increase 1

Dr. E. B. Rorer Discusses Aerial Routes 1

Boulder Plan Chances South 1

Los Angeles Meeting Stresses World Peace 1

Naval Activities in Spain Defined 1

Convention Guarantees United States Rights in Palestine 1

United States Industrial Quota Opposed 1

Great Britain Gun Elevation Note Left Jones Asks Local Option 13

Stock Markets of Leading Cities 1

Easy Tone in Stock Market 1

Stock and Bond Quotations 1

BRITISH LABOR PRAISES SOVIET

It is noted that the British Foreign Secretary does not close his communication on a note of finality, but leaves it with the statement that while he did not recognize the legality of the American claim in any of its aspects, he does not regard that as precluding the possibility of an amicable arrangement in the course of the Peace Conference to be held next month in Paris.

Legality of Claims

There is no thought among officials here that the United States will not wish to engage in the discussions in January unless the question of recognition of the legality of the American claims has been recognized by the conference takes place, because it is believed that there will be no serious challenge to the claims. It is regarded as probable that the American claims will be recognized in equity, which is what the French have done, the question of legality being put aside.

ATTACKS MADE ON M. HERRIOT

M. Maginot Says Left Policy Leads to Revolution or Dictatorship

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Opposition is not letting the grass grow under its feet. The former President, Alexandre Millerand, having fired the opening gun last week in his campaign against the Herriot Government, his principal lieutenant, André Maginot, former War Minister, has declared a fierce diatribe at Epinal against the left bloc. It was the first manifestation by the National Republican League in the provinces and at the same time a reply to Edouard Herriot's speech in the Vogeis city three weeks ago.

"The policy of the left bloc leads straight to revolution or a dictatorship," was the keynote of the former Minister's speech. He declared, to please its revolutionary allies, had evacuated the Ruhr, abandoning this important pledge for payment by Germany without any corresponding advantage.

It had resulted that those who had fought and struggled for victory by pardoning deserters and traitors, re-instating with promotion employees who had sabotaged the public services, and by recognizing the Soviets, it had installed Bolshevism in France. Further, it was ruining the finances of the country and weakening the national defense by reducing the necessary army appropriations.

While M. Maginot was attacking the general policy of the Government at Epinal, General de Castelnau presided over a manifestation attended by some 7000 persons against the Government's anti-clerical policy at Perpignan, and Cardinal Lancelotti headed a similar manifestation at Rheims, with more than 5000 present.

LONDON FOUNDLING HOSPITAL TO MOVE

Site, Which Cost £7000, Will Now Fetch £1,500,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Following in the steps of other old established institutions, such as the Charterhouse School, which moved to Godalming in 1872, and Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School) which went to Dover in 1902, it is probable that the Foundling Hospital will soon have to look for a new home.

Founded by Capt. Thomas Coram in 1739, for the reception of deserted children, the hospital has been located for nearly two centuries in the heart of London, in what is now Bloomsbury. When first built in Lamb's Conduit Fields, it was on the outskirts of London, and the 56 acres of fields bought by the government from the Earl of Salisbury for the sum of £7000, are now to be sold for £1,500,000.

The hospital is now in the middle of London and without doubt the 500 children who are housed there would do far better off in the country. Captain Coram was a rich sailor who had made a fortune in Virginia, and it is said he was inspired with the idea that materialized in the founding hospital by the sight of the deserted babies on his walks between London and Rotherhithe.

The painter Hogarth was a friend of Coram and figured on the original lists of governors. He executed and presented the engraving of Coram which hangs in the gallery, and there are other works of his in the rooms of the hospital. Handel was another who gave of his art to help, and he frequently performed his oratorio of the "Messiah," in aid of the hospital funds, and by his will, left the original score to the institution. He also presented the chapel with an organ.

ACTORS' DISPUTE ENDED

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The threatened strike of "the 99 most prominent" actors of Germany has collapsed, and the committee appointed last month to take vigorous action against the managers' scheme for classification of the players will probably never report. The stars, it is said, have found the public, the managers and the theater owners against them in their resistance to the managers' plan, which provides for minimum and maximum salaries in the four categories, ranging from \$350 to \$2000 monthly.

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BRITISH LABOR PRAISES SOVIET

Trades Union Delegates See Improvement in Russia — Propaganda Charged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The question of Communist relations with the British Labor Party has become prominent with the return here from Moscow of the Trades Union Congress delegates. These delegates it will be recalled made a tour of several thousand miles under Soviet auspices, during which they are reported to have delivered speeches bitterly attacking such moderate members of their own party as Ramsay MacDonald, formerly Prime Minister. These speeches have created such a sensation that precautions were taken by the delegates' friends to prevent any unguarded statements upon their return.

What has now been issued contains no further criticism of the moderate. On the other hand, it gives such a highly laudatory account of conditions as to indicate a totally different viewpoint from that of the leaders of the Labor Party who recognize the political untrustworthiness of advocating "what their chief press organ here calls 'imitating Russian methods.'"

Conditions Declared Improved

The delegates say that conditions in Russia are so greatly improved since 1920, when the last important British Labor Mission visited that country, that millions of new capital could now be properly and safely invested there. They also express themselves much impressed by the enthusiasm of the workers under state ownership, and by what they regard as "the rapid process of economic restoration, now operating under the direction of the Union Socialist Soviet Republics." Their statements are strongly criticized in British Conservative and Liberal organs as propaganda, administered to men unable to speak Russian, and temperamentally predisposed to see only what the Soviet agents thought fit to show them.

Existing Divergence Accentuated

Its chief reaction is, however, in the Labor Party, where it accentuates the already existing divergence between moderates and those who hold that the time has come for Great Britain to follow in Russia's footsteps. Hitherto the moderates had matters so largely their own way that they were able to keep at least nominally, to exclude the Communists from official membership in the Labor Party.

Now the Moderates' influence is so seriously threatened as to render the conversion of a Trades Union Congress delegation to the Soviet viewpoint by no means a negligible addition to the extremist forces combined. How the differences can be adjusted is a problem upon which both wings are now engaged.

Communist Talk Causes Slump on Paris Bourse

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Stirred by the persistent talk of a Communist rising in France, talk which has caused alarm among certain sections of the community, the Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot, has issued a message to the press requesting newspaper men to co-operate with him showing that the rumors are without foundation and deliberately spread in order to undermine the authority of the Government. The real danger was not failure to take the necessary steps to suppress disorder. The present treacherous campaign which suggested that France was on the verge of a revolution should be sternly discredited.

It was these false rumors which would injure the moral and material interests of France at the moment when the situation was excellent and the country's finances were re-established.

M. Herriot further declared that the Government needed no advice and would perform its duty with eyes and hands open. This statement comes none too soon for undoubtedly harm is being caused. The slump in prices on the Paris bourse is attributed to fears on this score. The newspapers which have taken the lead in showing up Communist activities are to be prosecuted for disseminating news causing panic.

Le Temps strongly deprecates such governmental action, asking if a rigorous law is reserved for those who reveal danger and not for the danger itself. But M. Herriot's position is that while the liberty of the press should not be interfered with normally, newspapers have no right to convey false information which is likely to cause alarm. Therefore a prosecution has been commenced against the Journal Liberte.

The Communists, however, have not been deterred. A demonstration yesterday, 5000 strong in the Paris suburb, Flersy, was made, but there was nothing in the proceedings which struck the observer as constituting a formidable menace.

MUNICIPAL ALLIANCE FORMED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Joseph M. Price announced the formation of the Municipal Alliance, an association which will have for its principal object the securing of the best possible municipal government for the city of New York.

Nucoa

The Wholesome Spread for Bread

1—A delicious spread for bread; 2—A shortening to make tender, flaky pastry; 3—An enriching medium to make tempting, economical cakes; 4—To blend with sugar into delicate ices and hard sauce; 5—To season and add to the food value of vegetables.

The Best Foods, Inc., New York

BISHOP WARNED BY ARGENTINA

Roman Catholic Held Liable Under the Penal Code on Credentials Issue

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 22 (AP).—The conflict between the Argentine Government and the Vatican over the question of apostolic appointments took a sensational turn when the Government made public an opinion of Señor Larreta, the Argentine Attorney-General, saying that Mr. Juan Bono, bishop of Santa Fe, was liable for punishment under the penal code for refusing to submit the approval of the Government for the appointment of the archdiocese of Buenos Aires.

OIL DIVIDENDS BREAK RECORDS

Standard Oil Distributes \$150,000,000 Despite Lowering of Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Total cash dividends declared in 1924 by the various companies of the Standard Oil group, aggregating \$150,388,555, established a new high record, despite the fact that excessive production of crude oil during the greater part of the year kept prices down below the average level of 1923. It has been known.

Last year's payments to stockholders of those companies that comprise the old Standard Oil Trust before its dissolution in 1912 were approximately \$120,000,000 in excess of the distributions in 1922.

The Vacuum Oil Company, which increased its dividend disbursement by nearly \$2,500,000, the International Petroleum Company, the Anglo-American Oil Company, the Chesapeake Manufacturing Company, and the Solar Refining Company contributed to the increased volume of dividend payments last year.

Cash dividend payments by the Standard Oil group for the final quarter of 1924 aggregated \$40,000,286, according to Carl H. Porfimer & Co., specialists in Standard Oil securities. This amount is slightly under the second quarter because of the omission of dividends by the Atlantic Refining Company on its common stock and the Standard Oil of Kansas, as well as the reduction of rates by several Eastern pipe-line companies.

However, the distribution for the current quarter is the largest final quarter payment with the exception of 1922, when four Eastern pipe-lines made extra cash disbursements aggregating \$11,000,000.

The total annual disbursements are as follows:

Year	Total
1924	\$150,388,555
1923	\$120,000,000
1922	\$120,000,000
1921	\$115,294,292
1920	\$115,294,292
1919	\$105,801,477
1918	\$95,857,923
1917	\$84,427,573
1916	\$74,427,573
1915	\$64,427,573
1914	\$54,427,573
1913	\$44,427,573
1912	\$34,427,573
1911	\$24,427,573
1910	\$14,427,573
1909	\$4,427,573

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO ALTER LIQUOR LAW

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Surprising amendments to the government control liquor laws of British Columbia have been brought down in the provincial Legislature here by the Government.

One of the provisions of the new amendments reduces penalties for bootlegging by wiping out the compulsory jail sentence for the first offense in the illicit sale of liquor and substituting a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1000, with the alternative of imprisonment up to 12 months. The new amendments are more carefully defined than formerly in order that drinking in such places may be reduced.

A simpler system of permits is being introduced in order to facilitate the sale of liquor during rush hours. Farmers making cider from British Columbia fruit need not have it stamped with the government liquor license as long as it remains in their possession but they can sell only to the Government. The general effect of the new regulations apparently will be in the direction of less rigorous law enforcement.

BIENFAIT BRIQUETTING PROVES EXPENSIVE

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The briquetting experimental station at Bienfait, Sask., owned jointly by the Dominion, Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments, will likely be sold in the near future to private interests, it is announced by W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba.

The experiments conducted under governmental supervision have failed to produce any results of value, but it is the intention of the syndicate negotiating for the plant to spend about \$200,000 in the installation of a new carbonizer and other machinery which, it is believed, will make possible the briquetting of a Canadian lignite coal on a commercial basis. So far, the Manitoba government has spent about \$236,000 in connection with the plant, but it has decided not to go to any further expense for experimental purposes.

GULF STATES STEEL INCOME

Gulf States Steel net income after taxes and all charges in 1924 will be about \$2,000,000, equal, after preferred dividends, to more than \$5 a share on the common.

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The opinion advises the Foreign Minister that Mr. Bono must submit his credentials in order that the Government may determine, with the approval of the Argentine Supreme Court, whether to grant the prelate an exequatur to exercise his functions within Argentine territory. It says also that the monsignor should be warned that if he continues to refuse to produce his credentials "such an extraordinary attitude not only will have to be considered as provocation and an act of rebellion and disobedience to the Government, but also will carry the consequences of punishment contemplated by sections 228 of the penal code."

This section of the code makes it a crime to execute papal bulls, decrees or other orders which are in violation of the laws of the Republic, without having obtained such approval.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires Dec. 22 said the strained relations between the Argentine Government and the Vatican, due to the refusal of the Argentine Government's selection of Mr. De Andrea as Archbishop of Buenos Aires, appeared to have been aggravated by the nomination by the Vatican of Mr. Bono as apostolic governor of the Buenos Aires diocese without the Vatican having consulted the Argentine church authorities, who already had named a governor of their own selection.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO DEBATE LESSENING OF SENATE POWERS

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Although there are fewer contentious matters expected to come before the Canadian Parliament at the coming session, as compared with the previous session, the debate on the lessening of the powers of the Senate, which has been a subject of long-standing importance awaiting its attention, the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, has promised to bring down a constitutional amendment to limit the veto powers of the Senate, and there will be no lack of opposition from those who look upon the British North America Act as fixed and as inviolable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The bills authorizing the building of numerous and necessary branch lines of the Canadian National Railway, which were elected by the Senate last session, will be believed, be passed again by the Lower House, if only to prove that the Government is keeping faith with the west.

The revision of the Grain Act and the reintroduction of the bill for the alteration of the powers of the Senate, and legislation establishing a system of rural credits, are other matters of vital interest to the west that will likely come up. The Government has about 30 resolutions on the order paper already, making for such "advanced" legislation as conscription of wealth in event of war, the calling of an international trade conference, and the creation of equal and also of financial credit, and co-operative trading.

The numerical standing of the several parties will be nearly the same as before, and the Government will be compelled to draw a certain amount of its support from the Progressive ranks.

CANADIAN PROPOSES PACT WITH AMERICA ON FISHERIES QUESTION

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Unless Canada and the United States get together and frame a treaty by which the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River are preserved from depletion, the resulting ruin of these fisheries will be an "international crime," William

Forgetting Somebody? Give him a pair of Christmas Boots and men's wear stores have them.

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MOFFATT BORE ONE-THIRD DONE

Great Engineering Feat. Opening Colorado Region. Ahead of Schedule

DENVER, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Moffatt tunnel, piercing the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains west of here, and one of the world's greatest railroad bores, is nearly one-third completed and is 10 per cent ahead of the time schedule set by the builders.

To date the tunnel has been bored 6500 feet from the east portal and 5490 from the west portal, or more than one-third of the six-mile distance. The main heading has penetrated James Peak 6316 feet from the east portal and 4700 feet from the west.

Cross-Cut Tunnels

The cross-cut tunnels, connecting the main and water hoses at intervals of 1300 to 1500 feet, have reached a total of 520 feet. Each of these cross-cut tunnels is approximately 75 feet in length. The full size railway tunnel has penetrated 3094 feet from the east and 531 feet from the western portal.

At present the work of enlarging the main heading, which is being drilled 7 1/2 by 9 feet, to the full-size tunnel, which will be 16 by 24 feet, is proceeding twice as fast as the work at the front. At this ratio, tunnel engineers estimate, within a year this work will be abreast of the main heading.

Shale Requires Timbering

The slowness of progress on the western end is accounted for by the fact that builders have encountered soft shale and dirt rather than solid rock. This necessitates timbering. Terms of the contract call for the completion of the project not later than July 1927. The opening of the tunnel to railroad traffic will start the development of a vast tract of virgin territory in northwestern Colorado, a region heretofore not reached by railroad lines. In this territory lie vast coal deposits, oil shale beds and oil fields as yet untapped except for one or two isolated wells that have come in for flows estimated at several thousand barrels a day.

EXEMPTIONS ASKED FROM 8-HOUR DAY LAW

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence).—While numerous industries are asking for exemption from British Columbia's new eight-hour-day law, the first measure of its kind in Canada, A. M. Munson, Minister of Labor, assured the provincial Legislature here, that the eight-hour day will be "woven into the very fabric of our industrial life."

The Government, he declared, has no intention of allowing such exemptions as will counteract the spirit of the new law and render it ineffective. "As long as the law is on the statute books we intend to see that it is rigidly enforced," he affirmed. He held out adjustment will decide shortly on the exemptions. So that the law may go into effect at the beginning of the new year.

16,000 TONS OF PIG IRON SOLD

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—One of the local pig iron dealers closed on 16,000 tons from this morning's market. Similar orders of this size are expected in the next few days.

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DUTCH CABINET ANTAGONIZED

J. Troelstra Says Chambers Have Lost Confidence of People

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Pieter Troelstra, leader of the Social Democrats in the Netherlands, in his final speech on leaving the Second Chamber of the States-General discussed the deterioration of the parliamentary system there. He contended that cabinet and chambers have lost the confidence of a large part of the electorate, in his opinion owing to the Protestant conservative parties having formed a coalition with the Roman Catholic State Party consisting of democratic and conservative elements, kept together by the clergy.

Thus the political opposition is not based on an economic or social barrier, but on a theological one. This he considers may undermine parliamentary activities, making impossible all kinds of political compromises which damage the respect for Government and Parliament.

Democratic Co-operation

In another part of his speech he advocated the co-operation of all truly democratic elements, founded on two doctrines: the doctrine of disarmament, and the doctrine of copartnership of labor in the management of industries. A democratic cabinet with such a program could do constructive work, would raise the prestige of the Government, and thus prevent the Government becoming more and more influenced by the great capitalists.

Never before has Dr. Troelstra so clearly announced the preparedness of his party to join with the democratic capitalist elements in the government of the country. In the meantime there is little probability that the elections of 1925 will bring a definite change in the vast majority of the present coalition.

Rally of Factions Probable

The democratic element in the Roman Catholic State Party may, under certain limitations, form its own party. But it will, most likely, remain under the discipline of the clergy, who will certainly not allow it to join the Socialists. Nevertheless, elections often produce surprises, and Dr. Troelstra's last speech in parliament certainly has paved the way for a rallying together of all democratic factions.

Dr. Troelstra in his unassuming work for the Socialist cause along parliamentary lines raised the number of representatives of his party from one or two to twenty out of the hundred in the Second Chamber. He is not only a political leader, but also an orator.

Once in his career he deviated from Socialism along parliamentary lines, and scored a direct defeat. This was in 1918 when, after the successful revolution in Germany, he imagined that a similar move could be made in Holland, even by a minority. His illusion was of very short duration. He had to acknowledge his mistake, and this acknowledgment was swept away by a wave of enthusiastic devotion from his followers. Friesland, the province at the north shore of the Zuider Zee, is his native country.

The successor to Dr. Troelstra in the Chamber is Mr. Schaper, an able leader.

ROAD POLICY CAUSES KENTUCKY DISCUSSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—While the question of building a state primary road system and completing four main thoroughfares which crosses the State is occupying the attention of the State Highway Commission—which now has an income of \$9,000,000 or

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EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES CLIMB IN 23 INDUSTRIES

Average Weekly Earnings Go From \$25.98 to \$26.45, or to 111 Per Cent Above 1914, Survey Shows—
Labor Hours Lengthened

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Average weekly earnings of those employed in United States industries have advanced from \$25.98 in September, to \$26.45 in October, or to 111 per cent above those of July, 1914, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, in a statement issued here. The statement continues as follows:

The rise found from the long drop in employment that ended in July last goes on with increasing, if not astonishing speed. During August and September employment had increased 34 per cent, and as October was the month just before the presidential election, when nobody could be certain what the political outcome would be, it was widely felt that industrial employment would do well if it held its own and would do very well if it gained as much as it had in September.

But instead of this, the figures for October, just out, show an increase for the three months since July of 7.2 per cent, as compared with 5.5 per cent, the increase in the two months ending in September. That is to say, the percentage of increase for the three months is more than double that for the two. This is considered an excellent augury for November, when the election was out of the way and when industry usually forges ahead, election or no election.

The causes of the long decline that led up to the conditions that obtained in July, 1924, are still in dispute. Although, at the close of the customary midsummer lull in 1923 money was plentiful and the credit structure was sound, the "lull" graded into a definite downward trend.

In some industries the lack of orders caused a marked reduction of force in September, 1923, and a drastic one later. Between April, 1923, and July, 1924, about one-fourth of the wage-earners employed in the 23 industries had been laid off, and were dropped. In July, however, conditions changed and employment took an upward trend, slowly at first, but with increasing speed.

Of the 10 industries that had reported the heaviest reductions in force from April, 1923, to July, 1924, seven appear also in the list of the 10 who report the heaviest gains from July to October. Rubber reported an increase of 45 per cent, as against its former loss of 36.9 per cent; iron and steel, 23 per cent, against loss of 5.8 per cent; against loss of 20 per cent; furniture, 4.4 per cent, against loss of 21.2 per cent; and automobiles, 3.9 per cent, against a loss of 28.9 per cent.

The three in the list of those reporting the heaviest reductions which did not appear in the list of the 10 showing the heaviest increases were cotton, a decrease of 38.2 per cent; and meat and shop products, a decrease of 9.5 per cent.

and paint and varnish, a decrease of 18.7 per cent.

Three industries which do not appear among the 10 which report the heaviest reductions, but which do appear among the 10 heaviest gainers are chemicals, showing an increase of 15.9 per cent; silk, an increase of 9.6 per cent, and boots and shoes, 4 per cent.

Among those not sufficiently affected by the depression to be forced to make important reductions in their force were the printing trades, lumber and mill-work, meat packing, and paper products manufacturers.

During the same three months the hours of work have lengthened from 45.1 in July to 47.1 in October, an average gain of two hours a day during the three months.

SURVEY REVEALS SLUMP IN TAXES

Federal, State, and Local Taxes Dropped 7 Per Cent in 1921-23 Report

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In a study of the "Tax Burden and Government Expenditures in the United States," to be issued soon, the National Industrial Conference Board says that during the years 1921 to 1923, inclusive, state and local taxes increased nearly 15 per cent, but that in the same years the federal taxes decreased about 27 per cent, and that the federal, state and local taxes, taken together, decreased 7 per cent. Moreover, the national income so increased during the same period that the percentage of it paid in taxes decreased about one-third; that is, in 1921 16.7 per cent of the earnings of the country were used in paying taxes and in 1923 only 11.5 per cent were so used.

Federal taxes were reduced by about \$1,000,000,000 from 1921 to 1923; and as European countries continue or begin to pay their debts to the United States it should go on dropping for some time to come, if expenditure does not increase, the statement adds, and continues:

State and local taxes are different. During the last five years, the states and local governing bodies have been increasing their expenditures with increasing lavishness. In 1919 they borrowed \$691,000,000; in 1923, \$1,063,000,000, and during the first 11 months of 1924 they have borrowed the record-breaking amount of \$1,289,000,000. Correspondingly, their taxes have increased from \$2,964,000,000 in 1919 to \$4,449,000,000 in 1923.

Whether such borrowing and expenditure is wise depends on several things. First of all it depends on how much the borrowing owes itself to the needs of the country.

Washington Observations

Washington, Dec. 22
THE holiday recess of Congress is usually only a boon to senators and representatives within a night's ride of Washington. It is exceptional to find a statesman from a district west of the Mississippi River heading homeward. Those from the Pacific coast would use virtually the whole recess getting to and fro. One from the extreme northwestern corner of the Republic assures me it's a good argument for transplanting the capital from the Potomac to some more geographically central point.

Julius Kahn, though he had not served in the House as long as Henry Cabot Lodge sat in the Senate, was almost as much of an institution in Congress. I never could look at or talk to Mr. Kahn without remembering that his early training was on the stage. Every gesture, every intonation, even his exterior, suggested the footlights. The member for the Golden Gate was a truly lovable man. He had as few foes in Congress as he had in the San Francisco district, which renominated and re-elected him time after time without opposition. Last time I met Representative Kahn was at dinner at the home of the late Gus Karger. They lived in the same apartment house in Connecticut Avenue, and were bosom friends. I am reminded that in Mr. Karger, Mr. Gompers, and Mr. Kahn, the national capital has lost, almost simultaneously, three of its foremost Jewish citizens.

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Suits Misses,
Frocks Girls and
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Head wear, coats, dresses, creepers for infants.

Powers Seek to Localize Outbreak of War in Albania

(Continued from Page 1)

save those of the rifle and hatchet and are merely engaged in the game of party politics, as they understand it. They have undoubtedly made great unanticipated progress in the direction of national organization, since they were granted independence, but it is only a few years since every tribe was a law unto itself and feud and the vendetta governed personal relationships.

A Primitive Country
One can understand the course of events better if he remembers that Albania is a very primitive country, almost devoid of communications and split up into three religious divisions. Generally speaking, the south is orthodox, the center Moslem, and the north Roman Catholic. Social organization, particularly in the north, is tribal, and until recently there was no regular intercourse between north, center and south, or between the tribes. They were in practice strangers to one another. All Albanians resented modern developments, taxation, centralized judicial systems or any interference with their tribal independence. To have even commenced the institution of a constitutional régime is a great step in advance, but the fact remains that these really excellent people are still in the backwardness of civilization and about 100 years behind their neighbors in point of political development.

Now, Fan Noli is a particularly enlightened individual who has traveled widely and presumably knows precisely where the country falls short in western standards. Possibly he has endeavored to go too fast for Albanian tribalism. Moslem feudalism is very deeply rooted and the orthodox and Muhammadan antipathy to domination by a Roman Catholic prelate must necessarily linger. Furthermore, he takes a risky experiment in attempting to outlaw Beys and confiscate their lands.

HARTFORD HOTEL MAN
VOTED "MOST POPULAR"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The contest conducted by the National Hotel Review, in connection with the recent hotel exposition in New York, during which a voting contest was conducted to ascertain who is the most popular hotel man, resulted in the presentation of a automobile to Harry S. Bond, managing director of the Bond hotels in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bond received a total of about 121,000 votes, second place going to Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. A suitable mark of esteem also was given Mr. Tschirky by the Gehring Publishing Company, which conducted the contest.

Fan Noli's Methods Copied
That disgruntled Albanians should seek redress for their grievances through the ballot box in any case is too much to expect at this stage, but Fan Noli himself set the fashion by resorting to armed action. The opposition merely copied his methods and since the leaders had succeeded in escaping across the frontiers into friendly territory—the Dibra region of Serbia contains a large Moslem-Albanian population—they had every facility to organize their movement.

Belgian Minister
Explains Loan Uses
BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—In a memorandum transmitted to Parliament by Georges Theunis, the Prime Minister, he explains the use to be made by Belgium of the American loan of \$25,000,000. Part is to be used for building railways in the Belgian Congo and a considerable part is to be entrusted to the National Bank.

An agreement is to be entered into between the Minister of Finance and the National Bank to provide for its administration and for the eventual realization of various projects. The administration will aim to restore the balance of exchange and consolidate the floating debt.

Albanian Issue Before League
GENEVA, Dec. 22.—Representatives of the Albanian Government here, following up the telegram sent to the League by Fan Noli yesterday, called on Sir Eric Drummond and asked him to bring the Albanian situation before the Council at the earliest moment. Sir Eric immediately requested statements from the Albanian and Serbian Governments respectively and informed the members of the Council of the matter.

In connection with the recent issue of a Greek loan in London and New York, Georges Roussos, Greek Foreign Minister, has sent a telegram to Sir Eric thanking the members of the Council for their assistance in floating the loan.

Resources Lacking
It goes without saying that Ahmed organized the movement on Serbian territory and the Serbs are still grateful for the protection accorded them by Moslem Albanians during their tragic retreat toward the Adriatic in 1915. On the other hand, they have no love for Roman Catholic tribesmen. But this constitutes no reasonable excuse for participating in a revolt holding little prospect of material benefit for Serbia.

The conflict should reach a decision without undue delay, for neither side possesses great resources. The situation has been freely discussed between London and Rome, and while the dispatch of British and Italian warships to Albanian waters indicates that its gravity is fully appreciated the great powers do not contemplate intervention in a revolt holding little prospect of material benefit for Serbia.

Invitations to the conference, sent out today, are expected to bring to the capital representatives of the manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing interests, who will meet with representatives of the "consumer public" to plan the groundwork for the investigation. This survey, dealing with an essential factor in the Nation's economic life, is understood to have the approval of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and of a number of industrial leaders.

It is expected that about 150 persons will attend the opening conference. Committees will be appointed and the field of inquiry outlined at this time.

SWEDISH SOCIETY
PROTESTS AGAINST
CLERICAL PROPAGANDA
STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—The central council of the Swedish Society of Clergymen, with a membership of about 2000 pastors of the Swedish state church, have sent out a protest signed by Bishop L. Lindberg, president of the society, against the Roman Catholic propaganda in Sweden and the representations of Cardinal van Rossum on the true conditions of the Swedish church.

Cardinal van Rossum implied in a recent book on his private trip to Scandinavian countries and Iceland that the majority of these people were ready to embrace the Roman Catholic faith, and portions of this book have been reprinted in popular religious pamphlets and church calendars.

Moreover, many articles based on this book have been published in Holland and Germany, as chiefly responsible for Roman Catholic propaganda in Sweden. It is, therefore, alleged that the trip of the summer of 1923 was for the purpose of gathering material for systematic proselytizing.

YOUNG HEADS TRUSTEES BOARD
OF WALTER HINES PAGE SCHOOL
"In Order to Educate Ourselves We Must Organize," Says
Reparations Leader, as Drive Opens to Endow Institution in Connection With Johns Hopkins University

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Owen D. Young has accepted the chairmanship of the board of trustees which will raise the endowment fund for the proposed Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

"The United States as a creditor nation is now faced with opportunities and responsibilities which she has not had before," the ad interim agent-general of German reparations said in accepting the invitation to assume the leadership. "If we are to discharge these adequately we must educate ourselves. In order to educate ourselves we must organize for the purpose, because our very remoteness prevents us from coming into immediate and daily contact with international problems in such a way as the peoples of Europe by their closer contacts must necessarily do. The need of a post-graduate school, built on the principles of research, seems to me not only obvious but pressing."

"Certainly an appropriate institution to guide the post-graduate work in the field of research is Johns Hopkins. It is well located territorially and has an excellent record in the field of productive research. The spirit of the place is in the field of all but not least, the school will be a fitting memorial to Walter Hines Page, whose extraordinary work and the fine spirit has contributed so much to the feeling of solidarity among English-speaking peoples."

Mr. Young's associates on the board of trustees of the endowment fund are:

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University; Edward W. Bok, Roland W. Boynton, formerly United States observer on the Reparations Commission; Carter Glass, D. C. Senator from Virginia; Mrs. Herbert Hoover; Col. Edward M. House; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William S. Sims, rear admiral, United States Navy; Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Kansas; George W. Wickes, former Attorney-General of the United States; John G. Winant, president of the University of Virginia; Julius H. Barnes, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Van Lear Black, president of the Baltimore Sun; Gen. Tasker H Bliss; Robert S. Brookings, president board of trustees, Washington University; Gen. John J. Carty, Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times; Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president William and Mary College; Henry L. Cobbett, rancher, banker, Portland, Ore.; John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president Brown University; Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary National Research Council; Mrs. Irwin Laughlin; Mrs. V. Everett Macy; Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey; Charles Lathrop Pack, forest economist, president American Nature Association; George Foster Peabody, trustee of the University of Georgia; Herbert S. Phillips, formerly United States district attorney, Florida; Corleio A. Silverman, formerly president of the American Bar Association; Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; George Owen Squier, major-general, United States Army; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus, Western Reserve University.

J. E. HOOVER NAMED
TO W. J. BURNS' PLACE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—J. E. Hoover, who has been acting director of the Justice Department's investigation bureau since the retirement of William J. Burns, has been appointed director of the bureau by Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General. Mr. Hoover has been a member of the department's force of secret agents for several years and served under Mr. Burns as assistant director.

MISSION MAY LEAVE PERSIA
LONDON, Dec. 22.—That Arthur C. Millspaugh and his colleagues on the American financial mission to Persia will leave when the term of their contract expires next year is the general belief in Teheran, according to mail advices from the Morning Post's correspondent in the Persian capital under date of Nov. 20.

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AMERICAN FARMER WARNED AGAINST WHEAT CROP GAIN

Growers Should Not Let Present High Prices Induce Them to Increase Acreage, Advises Stanford Food Research Institute in Annual Review

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence).—That the American farmer should not let the high price of wheat lead him to increase his wheat acreage, is one of the important conclusions embodied in a review of the 1923-24 crop year, issued from the Stanford University Press by the food research institute of Stanford University. It is the result of joint action by the trustees of Stanford University and the Carnegie Corporation of New York to investigate the production, distribution and consumption of food.

The survey accounts for the sharp rise in wheat prices during June and July, discusses the return of Russia to the list of wheat exporting nations, calls attention to the growing importance of Italy and the Far East as wheat consumers and the tendencies toward reduced per capita consumption in several countries and holds out the prospect of further expansion of wheat acreage in western Canada and elsewhere with more normal prices of wheat. The review says:

"The American wheat farmer's recent emergency clearly ended. In 1923-24 there was a specially unfavorable combination of circumstances: the average quality of his crops was not high, yields per acre, which are the dominant factor in cost per bushel, were low and costs per bushel were relatively high, at a time when world prices were exceptionally depressed.

"Wheat Again Pays. This year the situation is reversed. American yields per acre are good, the wheat is of high quality and world prices have definitely improved, largely in consequence of low yields of medium quality in Canada and Europe. This year, for the first time since 1919-20, the American wheat crop was clearly remunerative to the growers. In many other countries the price advantage to growers will be largely offset by reduced yields and lower quality.

"The experience of this year indicates that, within limits, when the value of wheat in relation to other commodities drops to a distinctly low point, there is considerable elasticity in the demand for wheat, and considerable resistance to further decline in prices. This elasticity is afforded by the ready use of wheat as feed and by the ease of substitution in human diet.

"Exceptionally large crops of grain are likely to be the result of the years following the respective harvests, rather than be stored up against future needs. So-called surplus production will be currently absorbed, and deficiencies in production will be met by resort to other food and feeds.

"Outside the area of Soviet Russia, the 1923 crops were 465,000,000 bushels of bread grains above the pre-war five-year average and 410,000,000 bushels above the best pre-war crop of 1913. While the bumper crop of 1923 was nearly 100,000,000 bushels below the bumper crop of 1919, the decline in production was much more than offset by reduced consumption in Russia, so that the rest of the world was better supplied with wheat in 1923-24 than in 1913-14. Even if one allows for the increased population of the wheat-consuming world, the crops of 1923-24 stand out as exceptionally large.

"High Average Yield. The large output was due not so much to the greater acreage harvested in 1923-24 as to the high average yield an acre, or, in other words, not so much to the efforts of producers as to the unusually favorable weather that prevailed.

"In 1923-24, the large wheat harvest was reinforced by heavy supplies of rye and corn. The rye crop of Europe—the only region where it is in direct competition with wheat—was about 74 per cent greater than the year before, while corn production for the world as a whole was higher by about the same percentage.

"According to fairly reliable estimates, Russia harvested 545,000,000 bushels, a crop which, although not quite so large as that of the preceding year, permitted an export to other sections of Europe of some 42,500,000 bushels. Continental Europe, outside Russia, consequently had a supply of rye approximately 150,000,000 bushels larger than in the preceding year.

"Output of the other two leading substitute crops—potatoes (in Europe) and rice (in Asia)—was not so plentiful. German and Polish potato production was more than 20 per cent below the excellent crops of the preceding year, and in some other countries the decline was even greater. Nevertheless the crops were not much below average.

"Statistics of rice production are especially incomplete and imperfect, but there appears to have been an appreciably smaller supply in 1923 than in 1922, particularly in India, Indo-China, and Japan, the leading producing and consuming communities.

"The 1923 wheat crop in the United States, some 78,000,000 bushels, was inferior in amount and quality, the Review says. In particular, there was a shortage of the hard wheat required by millers for the production of flour.

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large amount of the money authorized for construction cost of the dam, placed at \$41,500,000 for a 550-foot dam, could be made available during the time of construction. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate leases of the power sites at Boulder Canyon, and there is great competition for power heads, he told the committee. Los Angeles has already voted by 4 1/2 to 1 to take up a large section for development of much needed power.

The financing features of the project present very few difficulties, he declared, and the whole project is "most desirable" from a business point of view. The entire cost of constructing the dam, with 5 per cent interest on deferred payments, is to be returned to the Treasury within 50 years by the sale of power sites, and the cost of the All-American canal feature is to be levied against the lands directly benefited.

Delay on Bill Opposed Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, and a member of the committee, declared during the course of the hearing that the project is of such magnitude that there must be no chance for monopoly control. The only sure way to avoid this, he said, is for the Government to own and control the project, guaranteeing the utmost benefit to the public from the great natural resources of the Colorado River.

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and author of the Boulder Dam bill, brought out the fact that the matter is an urgent one and that the dam is a project of the Government to own and control the project, guaranteeing the utmost benefit to the public from the great natural resources of the Colorado River.

"The trend of wheat production, since the war is clearly upward, for the world as a whole," the Review concludes. "The international movement of wheat and flour in 1923-24 was the largest in the world."

BOULDER PLAN CHANGE SOUGHT

Amendment Is Offered to Meet Objections of Upper-Stream States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Intense interest in the solution of the Colorado River problem and its effect on the cities and agricultural lands of the southwest is being manifested during the hearings on the Swing-Johnson bill before the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Representatives of Imperial Valley, of Los Angeles, and other communities lined up in support of the project for a dam at Boulder Canyon, are being heard by the committee, which has announced its determination to "speed up" action on the measure. It is expected to be reported soon from the House Irrigation Committee. Eight volumes of testimony taken by the House committee have been placed before the Senate for "information" on the subject.

New Factor Introduced A new and important angle on the subject was presented at the hearing today, when W. J. Carr of Pasadena, vice-president and director of the Boulder Dam Association, outlined to the committee a suggested amendment to the bill, intended to meet objections of the upper stream states by safeguarding their water rights against any possible encroachment by reason of water rights established by the Boulder Dam Reservoir.

This amendment, he asserted, would secure the same purposes as the Colorado River compact, now held up by refusal of Arizona to follow the action of the six states which have ratified the compact. This would be accomplished by writing into the bill provisions binding both the Government and the lessees of power sites to guarantee the water rights of the upper states, according to the terms of the compact. There is nothing new in this form of guarantee, he declared. The Federal Power Commission having frequently written such clauses into its grants on power sites.

Mr. Carr pointed out as an important feature of the bill that a

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CONGRESS FAILS TO RECOGNIZE WORLD FLIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

sensible fellows. Half a hundred towns and big cities, all the way from New York to Seattle have showered upon them real bouquets and slapped their backs a couple of hundred thousand times. But the mark of their country's gratitude has not yet been placed upon them. One of the little ironies of the situation is that when the army aviators applied for their passports to circle the globe each of them had to pay out of his own pocket the statutory \$1 fee which must accompany a passport application. Even this has not yet been refunded them.

Bill Calls for Federal Aid for Commercial Aviation Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The setting aside of a revolving fund of \$100,000,000 to encourage and aid commercial aviation, is the purpose of a bill introduced in the House by Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan. In the fund is to be used to make loans to individuals and corporations engaged in commercial aviation, secured by the aircraft and property of the borrower, to be paid back to the Government 50 per cent in five years and the balance in seven years.

Other Countries Doing It The enactment of the measure would put this country on a par in matters of commercial aviation with other countries who are giving government aid to their commercial aviation industry and transportation. Mr. McLeod said:

"Aviation is a thing that must be brought to the point where the people are educated to know what it is. They do not know just what it means. If they did, the industry would receive the support in Congress and elsewhere it deserves. As a matter of fact, no one can get a

PROTOCOL BACKED TO OUTLAW WARS Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Committee on Educational Publicity in the Interest of World Peace, 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has received communications from prominent men and organizations supporting the Geneva protocol on outlawing war. Among them is the Federal Council's commission on International Justice and Good Will, whose program is as follows:

"American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice on the basis of the Harding-Hughes proposal of February, 1923, supported by President Coolidge and endorsed by John W. Davis; prompt action by Congress for hearty cooperation with all the nations for outlawing aggressive war; acceptance by the United States of the anticipated invitation from the League of Nations to attend the proposed conference next June of all the nations for a general drastic reduction of existing armaments and for strict limitation of military, naval, air and other preparations for war."

Among those who have sent their approval are Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. Edward Cummings, Dr. John H. Finley, Henry A. Atkinson and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

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time out of the \$100,000,000 provided in the bill without the amount being fully secured, and there is only a comparatively small amount appropriated in the measure for administration, \$50,000.

"If enacted into law, this legislation will give those desirous of developing the aviation industry and transportation an opportunity to see what can be done with aviation."

Some Details of Bill "Large cities are setting aside sections of their municipalities for flying fields, where planes may take off and land. I really believe that Congress on the whole will support my bill. It should probably be amended in one respect and that is that the loan to any one individual or corporation should be limited to a certain amount. It is to all purposes and intends a revolving fund and in reality not an appropriation."

The McLeod Bill provides that loans made from the \$100,000,000 fund shall be applied for as prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, or a board selected by him. These loans cannot be more than two-thirds of the value of the aircraft built or to be built, or the value of hangars and other necessary facilities for commercial aviation. The individuals or corporations making the loans must, of course, furnish the rest of the capital for their enterprises. The interest rate according to the bill is 3 per cent per annum.

All aircraft, hangars, and aviation facilities of individuals or corporations making loans are to be placed at the disposal of the Government in the event of a national emergency, according to the terms of the proposed measure.

\$1,750,000 ASKED FOR ELLIS ISLAND

New Sea Wall Advocated to Increase Land Area

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Conditions at Ellis Island have been greatly improved during the last year, says Maj. Henry H. Curran, United States Commissioner of Immigration, through the expenditure on improvements of immigration inspection rooms and living quarters of \$328,000 appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress.

The inspection rooms, formerly upstairs, are now on the ground floor, as are the waiting rooms, railroad and steamship ticket offices, telegraph office, foreign exchange office and information department. Dormitories are now well lighted, ventilated and clean. Dining-room service has been improved and sanitation is enforced in every possible way.

Additional improvements are contemplated in the event that the committee's request for a further appropriation of \$1,750,000 is granted. These will include extension of the island by erection of a new sea wall and the filling-in of the reclaimed area.

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Dr. Eckener Discusses Plans to Establish Airship Routes

Expert Believes Aerial Service Will Unite Nations and Lead to Peaceful Co-operation of All

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence).—In an interview with foreign press representatives, Dr. Hugo Eckener discussed the various plans which have been drawn up lately for the establishment of airship routes. Such airship services, he believed, would help to unite the nations of the world, induce them to make concessions to each other and force them to co-operate in a peaceful way.

Regarding an airship service across the Atlantic Ocean to the United States, Dr. Eckener advocated the use of airships of a gas capacity of about 110,000 cubic meters or about 40,000 cubic meters more than the gas capacity of the Los Angeles (former ZR-3). Until the public has gained more confidence in airships, he suggested the ships should carry only mail. This could be done, in his estimation, at the comparatively low cost of 25 cents a letter and still yield a large profit.

For the airship service between Spain and the Argentine he believed that the ships should have a gas capacity of not less than 150,000 cubic meters, because they would pass through very warm regions in flying across the equator. The flight from Spain to the Argentine would last about four days, he calculated, and the return journey about four days and a half.

Flight to North Pole Regarding the plans for a flight to the North Pole, which are being discussed at present in Denmark, he said he was convinced that a Zeppelin airship could explore the polar regions without difficulties, owing to the favorable temperature there. Although the distance from Berlin to the North Pole and back is about 10,000 kilometers, he believed the ZR-3 could have flown there and back with ease, and that a somewhat larger ship could even make a cruise of about eight days across the polar regions.

Flights of this kind, however, Dr. Eckener added, could only be made if the airship were built by an experienced captain and piloted by an experienced captain. There are only two companies in the world at present that can build airships of this type successfully, he said—the Zeppelin Company in Friedrichshafen and the Goodyear Company in the United States, which is working hand in hand with the former, and perhaps an English company would be-

come the third when England had entered into an agreement with the Zeppelin Company.

Probable Causes of Loss In this connection Dr. Eckener discussed the fate of the British and the French Zeppelin airships. Neither of the two, in his opinion, had been lost through any inefficiency of their crew. The British airship was lost because it had been left outside the shed, while the French Dixmude, he believed, ran against the rocks of the North African mountains in a dense fog.

Dr. Eckener does not share the belief that the Dixmude was struck by lightning. In this connection he added the interesting statement that lightning striking an airship will do it no harm, but will only pass along the metal structure as long as gas is not escaping. If gas, however, is escaping the lightning will set the ship on fire.

The difficulties encountered by the Los Angeles in landing in Washington on the day of her christening Dr. Eckener attributed to the fact that she probably had been too tight when she started from Lakehurst. Before leaving the United States he had given the advice to let the airship lie in the sun for a short time before starting, but possibly, he added, the sun had not been shining on that day. On flying to Washington the ship naturally lost weight by consuming gasoline, and it was therefore difficult to land her. The best would have been, in his opinion, to let off gas immediately upon arrival in Washington.

It is not an easy task to land in the sunshine, Dr. Eckener said, and the landing he made in Lakehurst after his flight across the Atlantic Ocean he described as the most difficult he had ever made in the long course of his experience.

OVERHAULING THE LEVIATHAN Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The steamship Leviathan, just arrived with 350 cabin passengers, will proceed this week to Boston for her annual overhauling and will return to service in February.

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NATION'S WOMEN CALLED TO AID WORLD PEACE

Mrs. Schoonmaker at Los Angeles Meeting Decries American Isolation

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (Staff Correspondence).—Within the grasp of the women of America lies the power of obtaining peace as a permanently established fact throughout the world. Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, of New York City, official representative to European women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters, told Los Angeles educators at the annual meeting of the Los Angeles City Teachers' Club at the Ambassador Hotel here.

Peace through education was the central theme of the meeting, many speakers voicing the opinion that only through better thinking, reflected in friendliness and fairer dealing, on the part of individuals throughout the world, can permanent peace be achieved. Directors of the Teacher-Citizen Friendship League, which was launched one year ago by the club under the leadership of Miss Jeanette Jacobson, its president, told of progress made by the league in perfecting its organization to work in many ways for greater stress upon peace in the world of education.

Women's Power Big Factor
It was principally to the women of the United States, represented by the hundreds of women classroom teachers present, that Mrs. Schoonmaker addressed her plea for active participation in every possible move toward a certain elimination of future wars. She said:

"The world may talk peace and want peace, but it is doing enough to insure peace. The men who want war are bringing another conflict to us through their activities in the League of Nations. The military leaders are going through their countries urging bigger armies and greater preparations for war. The airplane and the gas manufacturers are vying with one another for maximum production. In some countries of Europe there are more men under arms today than there were during the war."

Now if we do not want war and there are threats of war in the world, what can we do? Women are not impotent. The \$500,000,000,000,000 organized women in the United States can demand and get peace and good will. If they can do nothing more they can at least talk, and since even the League of Nations has found that only moral suasion can be employed to bring about peace we have the only weapon that is necessary. We should talk peace daily, and work for peace daily. Every woman should actively engage in this work to the point of talking peace for 5 minutes before breakfast every morning, if necessary.

The United States cannot afford to wait for every tangle in Europe to be straightened out before it is willing to co-operate toward peace. Europe is in the League of Nations. The United States is not; and does not this show that Europe is striving? The United States has stood apart until it has practically defeated several attempts at a permanent establishment of peace. We must give up this false standard of isolation, and take up the task of rebuilding the world. Let the women of America determine to do this, so that every child born into the world may be assured of love and mercy and peace.

A Duty of America
Mrs. Schoonmaker traced the development of duties resting upon American women from the time when they were considered solely in the light of wives and mothers up to the assumption of economic and political responsibilities, and declared that they must now accept the added burden of international responsibilities. The argument that a woman's time is full, she said, is no more true now than it was a hundred years ago, before the addition of many duties, and there is no reason why she should not accept her new responsibilities with grace and discharge them with efficiency. She continued:

"Many have felt that Europe should lead in international affairs, because in Europe there are many civilized countries situated close to each other, while in America we enjoy a certain physical isolation. But the mere fact that we are physically dis-

tant from the countries of Europe does not mean that we cannot and should not be leaders internationally. In Europe for many generations the children have been taught that across the frontier lives the enemy, while America is proud to be called a conglomerate nation. Americans can see beyond the frontier of any country, and understand different peoples. In the United States this is amply demonstrated by people of all European races living and co-operating together peacefully.

In a great democracy such as this we have a grave duty to perform in shaping international policies. The people must be directly behind the Department of State, or it cannot function other than gropingly. Women, as the conservers of human life, should influence these policies in the direction of international peace.

Are Forgetting War's Lessons
The greatest tragedy of the recent war, so far as America is concerned, is that we have so soon forgotten the lessons it taught. The only things we gained from this war are the four following points of information:

1. That we are not yet too civilized to fight.
2. That being prepared does not prevent war.
3. That wars settle nothing, but humanity must find another way of settling its disputes.
4. That the United States cannot remain out of future wars.

From the beginning of our history America has loved peace. Only recently has it been counted a disgrace to strive for peace and against war, and this false sentiment must be done away and our country take its rightful place as a peaceful leader in the world.

Of the many speakers who dealt with the activities of the Teacher-Citizen Friendship League, practically all pointed out the great possibilities of influencing future generations toward peace by proper teaching of those children now enrolled in schools. Business men, bankers, educators, representatives of women's organizations and of organized labor joined in pledging their support of this movement to bring about peace through the development of right thinking within the individual, teaching friendliness in the place of suspicion to the schoolboy and girl, and abolishing the Anglo-Saxon conception of race superiority, supplanting it with an understanding of the problems of all races and their fundamental similarity.

GUN ELEVATIONS ACTION TO WAIT ON MOVE BY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Until Congress has made known definitely its attitude on the question of appropriating funds to change gun elevations on capital ships the Washington Government will engage in no controversy on that subject with Great Britain.

Two notes received last summer from the London Foreign Office concerning that alteration of the guns to give them increased range would violate the meaning of the arms treaty will not be answered until sentiment in Congress has crystallized.

In the event Congress indicates its willingness to supply the money and authorize the work on the ships, then the question may become one for diplomatic treatment between the two governments.

It is possible, however, that should the money be provided, President Coolidge would decide not to authorize a gun elevation program. He is undecided at present whether the money required by the navy for this work should be expended upon the old ships to which it would go. It has been said that he will defer decision until he has received the report of the special board formed to study the comparative values of capital ships and aircraft, and until he is able to determine whether the expenditure would be in keeping with his policy of economy.

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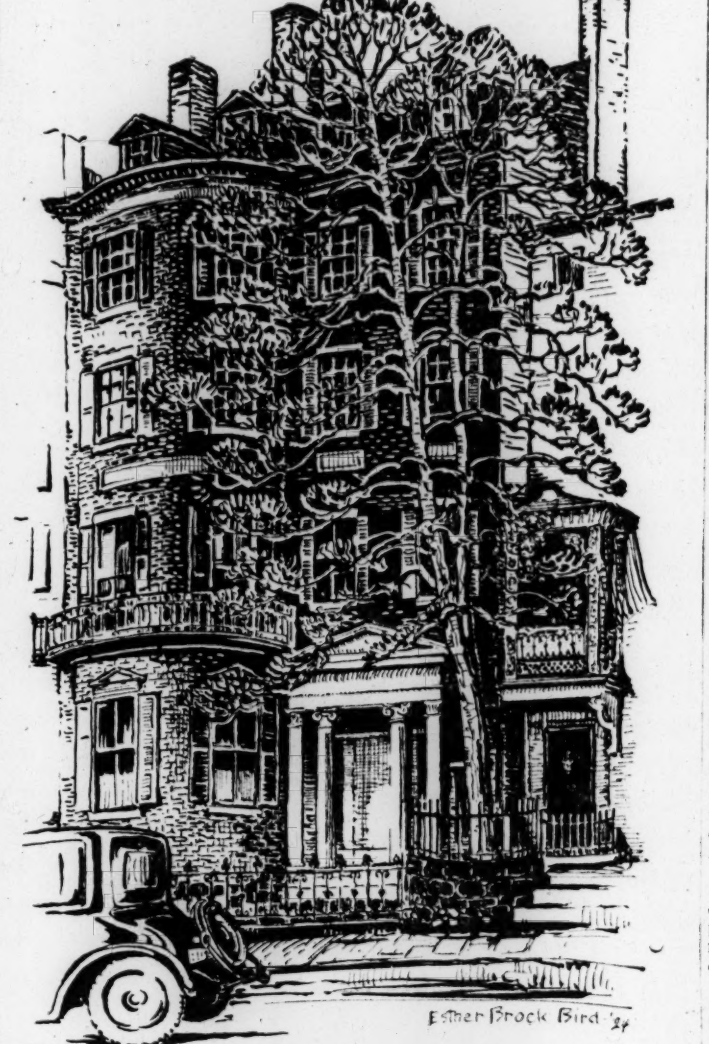
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A Home of Crowding Memories

OLD Mt. Vernon Street abounds in literary traditions but there is no house of more interest perhaps than No. 59. Thomas Bailey Aldrich bought it in 1884, when he was editor of the Atlantic Monthly. It is the present home of his wife, the author of "Crowding Memories."

Doobin, Mrs. Aldrich's dog. Here among the bedrooms was the room where Mr. Aldrich's friend, Edwin Booth, had occupied the "royal couch of Denmark," a heavy, black, carved bed, with dresser and chairs in accordance.

The top floor was Mr. Aldrich's



No. 59 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, bought by Thomas Bailey Aldrich when he was Editor of The Atlantic Monthly.

Mrs. Aldrich graciously showed us the house.

The first floor has a reception room dark and rich, back of which is the dining-room. From the hall, the stairs, made soft with a thick golden carpet, curve up under the watchful eye of family portraits. In the drawing rooms we could examine to our hearts' content the rare embroideries, carvings and inlays, the pictures and old Salvatierra glass, tapestries, and furniture, while she told the story of each. We sat in the carved Italian chair that had supported Henry Irving until the wee small hours before a driftwood fire, one memorable night long ago. There is no record to the furnishings, but rather a sort of treasury of memories, worked out in colors, objects, light and shade, at once eloquent of travel and of a happy home.

The Top Floor Study
We went to the next floor in a tiny elevator, accompanied by Colonel Kearny 3124.

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scribble down things on slips of paper whenever they occurred to me, perhaps driving. It took a long time to put them together."

Other houses on this street are of interest. Julia Ward Howe lived in No. 32 in the '70s and here her three daughters were married. From 1848 to 1850 they occupied No. 74. No. 34 was the home of Phillips Brooks for a time and Harrison Gray Otis lived in No. 41. Justice Lemuel Shaw lived in No. 49 from 1831 to 1861 and it was here his daughter Elizabeth married Herman Melville, the author of "Moby Dick."

Residence of Adams
No. 57, believed to be from Bullfinch designs, was rented by Daniel Webster in 1817-19. From 1842 to 1886 it was the residence of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. In this house Henry Adams of "Education" fame languished as a youth. Today it is divided into apartments and architect's studios. Here is the winter home of Mildred Howells, daughter of William Dean Howells. No. 63 was the townhouse of Gov. William Claflin, and was much frequented by Whitier.

No. 65 is the home of the author, Mary Caroline Crawford. Margaret Deland has lived in both 76 and 112. She is, this winter, at her home in Kennebunkport, Me. No. 102 was for a time the home of Holman Day. Near the end of the street is another house that was the home of Mrs. Howe, No. 129. It was frequented by Longfellow, Holmes, Howells, and many notables of the day.

GERMANY DECLARES OBLIGATIONS FULFILLED
BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP).—Another semi-official statement with regard to the extent of Germany's disarmament, issued today, replies to certain assertions of the Paris Temps, which recently declared the allied governments were in possession of documents proving that Germany had not given satisfaction regarding any of the five points laid down by the Ambassadors' Conference.

The statement reiterated that during the last four months the military control commission has had full opportunity for ascertaining that "Germany has fulfilled her disarmament obligations in every field" and that "the organization of the German army corresponds with the directions of the Allies, even to the smallest detail. Regarding the five points it is declared that many of the demands comprised in them already have been fulfilled, while negotiations are pending regarding the others."

MRS. KAHN WOULD ACCEPT
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, widow of Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, has announced that she would accept a nomination to succeed him in Congress.

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NAVAL AVIATION STATUS DEFINED

America Leads, Says Navy Officer Who Cites Need of More Airplanes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Only 224 of the 840 airplanes of all kinds in possession of the Navy could be used effectively in case of war, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, testified before the special aircraft investigating committee of the House.

About 500 airplanes are obsolete, he said, and even the 224 which could be used effectively are becoming out of date. At the beginning of November 117 airplanes were afloat doing service on ships. It is the policy of the department, the admiral said, to install airplanes on all fighting craft. Two fighting and one observation airplane will be put on every battleship, and every destroyer-destroyer will have its airplane.

As far as efficiency of performance and air personnel and type of airplanes are concerned, Admiral Moffett said that "Nobody is ahead of the United States. In fact, it is leading."

"We are so far ahead of anybody else in naval aviation that it will take them a long time to catch up," he declared.

Several European countries have a greater number of airplanes and pilots than the United States, the admiral said, but he pointed out that they have not done the experimentation and the research carried out in America. No other country has developed planes for duty aboard ship, he added, and the catapult for launching aircraft is a purely American invention.

Several European countries are ahead of the United States in commercial aviation, Admiral Moffett said, because European governments subsidize the industry as part of national defense.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS
WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—Borden's Farm Products Company of New York City has increased its capital from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

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International Photography Show, San Francisco

San Francisco, Dec. 12. Special Correspondence. JUST now the annual International Exhibition of Pictorial Photography, being held in the galleries of the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco, proves anew how important this photographic society is becoming in the eyes of the painters and the art patrons as well as with the camera clubs.

The ambition of its sponsors is to make the San Francisco salon of such importance that acceptance will constitute an internationally coveted recognition of merit. This ambition is rapidly becoming realized. The contributions by pictorialists throughout the world have been generous and gratifying. About 280 prints have come from 16 countries, including the United States, England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Java, British Columbia and Australia.

In the future the exhibition is to be biennial, the next exhibition being in 1926. This change has been made by arrangement with the Pictorial Photographers of America, which organization proposes to hold a similar biennial salon in New York on the alternate years beginning in 1925.

This plan of alternating co-operating salons is directed toward the ends that less frequent salons will enhance the prominence of each and facilitate the exhibition of a larger representation of the best that the photographic world has to offer. Different localities, different schools and different media are a basis for educational comparison that offers inspiration as well.

Many Processes

All the processes used in pictorial photography are here, the bromide, the bromol, bromol-transfer, chloride, carbon, gum, hand-colored platinum and a Spanish process called fresson.

To be romantic without being illustrative, poetic without sentimentality, is to be accepted by the jury, a jury which recognizes the true art impulse through the maze of technical methods employed by the ambitious photographer. The basis of acceptance is on a still higher plane than that of the pictorialists of tomorrow will be alert indeed should he reach the standard. The jury of Selection is composed of J. Nilser Laurvik, director of the San Francisco Museum of Art, and three pictorialists, John Paul Edwards, W. E. Fassonville, and Louis A. Goetz.

Today the man with the camera does not only record facts, he records impressions of facts and can even so far master his medium that he reaches imaginative qualities and reaches equal to and sometimes beyond the average painter.

The American pictorialists show technical facility combined with rare understanding of composition, especially in unusual subjects. The fairness of a city is shown in "Towers of Finance," by P. Douglas Anderson, San Francisco. Industry and railroads, boats, docks, and bridges each give their bit in the mosaic of America, by G. W. Harting, New York. Typical problems in light and form.

Tropical California gleams forth from the simple masses of sunlight adobe in three bromides and one bromol of large size by Anson Herrick, San Francisco. Latticed windows, quaint doorways, palms and cactus give subject matter and expert photography gives charm in these prints entitled, "The Grated Window," "A Corner of the House de la Guerra," "Sunlight and Shadow," "A studio doorway."

Interpretations

The "Spirit of Pittsburg," a lunette, by O. C. Retter, and "House Top," by this veteran of the camera, attract more serious attention than his other works. Another of the Pittsburg group is N. S. Woolridge, whose "Idlers" compose in broad curves amid park walks. To fix the rhythmic distinction such as this carbon print presents is an achievement.

American pictorialists have not stayed at home, but have sought the broad ways of other scenes. John Paul Edwards, Oakland, Calif., appears with a group of European subjects, superior in the qualities that have to do with both vision and rendition. His travels are recounted by his titles "Old Nuremberg," "Rothenberg," "Street in Old Frankfurt."

Five small bromides by Dr. A. D. Gaffer, New York, attest his wanderings and his researches into linear and planar problems. "Ballycastle, Antrim," "Douranzie, Finistere, Uzer."

The Casson Galleries

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ches (roofs in wintry winds) "Meersburg, Bayern" have taken him far from his other print "Rivington Street, New York."

Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, New York, has also the pleasures of returning with small contact prints that show a large contact with the world in his "Sweepers of the Sea," and "Gateway, Salzburg."

From Denver, Colo., Clark Bickender sends three prints, two of the city and one of "Winter Above the Timber-Line." Another western contributor is Forman Hanna, Globe, Arizona, whose "Houses and Pipers," and "The Remuda" (cow-puncher and herd) are subjects very acceptable and well organized.

"The Mirage," by Holmes I. Mettee, Baltimore, is a large print with a fine succession of design in the bridge. His other three prints are typical of the American School.

A series of "gum" prints by N. P. Moerdyke, Los Angeles, are most successful in the world of art. Their subtle and stabilizing influence is surely beginning to be noticed in the very decided improvement of the photographic and pictorial side of the "movies." Every eager student of the craft and art of the camera may visit this exhibition and find here affirmations of that quickening throb that arises from real art values.

The freedom from prejudice among these exhibitors and their plans for growth in closer contact will lead to unimagined results in future exhibitions. G. H.

Glasgow Art Exhibits

Glasgow, Nov. 10. Special Correspondence.

IN GLASGOW three exhibitions of pictures have been engaging attention. The collection of modern French art brought together at the Reid Galleries by Messrs. Reid and Lefevre & Son, London, is a comprehensive review of the progress, during 20 years of change and growth, of present-day art, as exemplified in France by the impressionist and cubist movement.

In "L'Enfant à la Colombe," by Pablo Picasso, we find an expressive simplicity of line which is typical of all that this artist employs to convey his idea and gives us all that is needed to tell of the tenderness and surprise of the child that clasps the soft dove in his hands. This simplicity of line is typical of the soft dove in his hands. This simplicity of line is typical of the soft dove in his hands.

Henry Matisse's "La Fenetre à Nice" is most interesting and typical. In Dunoyer de Sezanne's "Le Pont," the manipulation of line and color is remarkable. Maurice de Vlaminck, after cutting his palette from five colors to two and getting striking effects with black and white, returned with renewed appreciation to the transcribing of warmer color in his "Montmartre, Rue Saint-Vincent."

Andre Derain, who has now evolved through strenuous study of the old masters into a simplicity of line, is here seen in four examples. The main feature of his work is the directness of portraiture and a certain largeness of conception. Georges Braque, who was one of the first to preach cubism and who still remains faithful to its standard of beauty, can be seen here also. Pierre Bonnard's "Nacht de Mille L," a small canvas full of the movement of water and atmosphere effects, shows how keenly this painter is a student of the movement of light.

Others there are of this school who contribute to show the development of this movement, which are interesting and well worth studying, such as Maurice de Vlaminck—who, like most of his fellow artists, owes much to Cézanne, although he never imitated him—K. X. Roussel, Georges Rouault, L. Moreau, Jean Marchand, Jean Metzinger and Marie Laurencin.

A different phase of art is seen in the autumn show presented by Messrs. Bennett. Here are examples from the easels of many well-known artists of Holland, France, and Great Britain. Among the Dutch is a delightful picture by H. J. Blommers, "Preparing the Meal," a gem both in color and feeling, with its cool grays and blues, the simple pose of the girl in her blue peasant's dress, and the warm grays of the interior of the room.

Professor Velton of Munich has a finely drawn and painted canvas, "The Horse Fair," in which the feeling and action of the horses is very fine. Jansen is represented by three

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Misonne, Gilly, Belgium, are typical of the pictorial tendencies of the European photographs. "Sur la Porte" is reminiscent of the Barbizon school.

From Mme. d'Ora, Vienna, Austria, are three of the most dramatic portraits in the exhibition. Flashing eyes and shimmering silks of costume are frankly decorative on gay ladies.

A group of prints by Anne Briggsman, Oakland, Calif., shows the same sense of drama, with even more penetration. "Lachrymosa" and "Chasmodon" are pictorial portraits while "Minor," a fragment of a face in shadow, is the mood well done in mere ink and paper.

The astonishing advancement of pictorial photography cannot be recorded in words, but it can be sufficiently explained that the "artists" who choose the camera and its manifold media are holding a large territory in the world of art. Their subtle and stabilizing influence is surely beginning to be noticed in the very decided improvement of the photographic and pictorial side of the "movies." Every eager student of the craft and art of the camera may visit this exhibition and find here affirmations of that quickening throb that arises from real art values.

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The Royal Canadian Academy

Ottawa, Dec. 12. Staff Correspondence.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy is now open in the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa. It is the first time in more than 10 years that it has been held in Ottawa; second, because it is held to be the chief Canadian art event of the season, and third, because it is another excellent opportunity to judge of the present state and progress of the fine arts in the Dominion.

The Royal Canadian Academy was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, at that time Governor-General of Canada, one of those splendid British proconsuls who have unobtrusively done so much for the development and unification of the great commonwealth called the British Empire. The academy, a counterpart of the Royal Academy of England, but its junior by more than 100 years, had, therefore, been the pioneer in what was otherwise an artistic wilderness and its forty-sixth annual exhibition should be worthy of a careful study.

The present exhibition occupies two floors of the National Gallery and the catalogue indicates that there are about 300 works of art displayed. On the whole, the standard of the pictures is high, if not outstanding. Those who saw the excellent Canadian Fine Art section at the British Empire Exhibition this year might have expected to see a more plentiful show, but then perhaps they would have been disappointed. At all events, one misses something of the brilliance and native sincerity which was evident there, and many names are missing which would be good to see again.

Among the portraits is a sound and craftsmanlike achievement by G. Horne Russell, president of the Royal Canadian Academy, a painting of Dr. Adams, which is both happy in color and arrangement. E. Wily Grier, well known for his masterly renderings of distinguished Canadians, has two entries quite up to his usual high standard. One of the most pleasing called forth a special exhibition is that of Miss Warner by R. S. Hewton of Montreal, a work of delicacy, freshness and charm. The strength and promise of the exhibition is in its landscapes, for it

pallof restraint and classicism comes to temper one's after enthusiasm.

Perhaps this whiteness creeps into one's after-thoughts of the Brooklyn show during the rather adventurous progress of the National Art Club where a similar annual affair is also in progress, this being the second of its kind in the Gracie Park galleries. Here the barriers are down to almost anyone who can make a decorative showing with the inks and acids, provided, of course, that he knows his pictorial P's and Q's. An arrangement has been made whereby there is no duplication of plates in the two shows.

In the Brooklyn exhibition there are some fine moments offered in the plates by Frank W. Benson (some new "Redheads" and "Yellowlegs"), Theresa P. Bernstein (clever jottings in parkways and beaches), Frederick G. Hall (architecturally holding to the Meryon tradition), Edward Hopper (the "O. Henry" of the day), J. W. Winkler (charming, delicate French), H. E. Tuttle (with striking bird studies), George Hart (in a superb series of Western Indian studies this time, and the finest from his hand to date), John Wright (a deserving prize winner, Anne Goldthwaite and Margery Ryerson).

Among the less meticulous findings at the National Arts Club there are many plates of the same caliber as in Brooklyn, while in some cases an artist is better represented at one exhibition than at the other. Thus Will Simmons' sensitive animal studies are superior in New York to the plates he has sent over the river. Mr. Hall has four studies in the Arts Club show which make a most imposing effect, and Ernest Haskell's New England landscapes are especially noteworthy. Power O'Malley is here, too, with four fine oilings, and Mr. E. J. Penzance, a painter as sprightly as anything he ever did. A most interesting little etching gives Karl R. Free as his imaginative author, a plate in which he has taken the ancient theme of the "Repose in Egypt" and given it a radically modern yet sensitive treatment. Eugene Higgins is very effective in his somber subjects, and Chauncey Ryder, Paul Roche (owner of the "Repose in Egypt"), Rudolph Schwartz, Y. E. Soderberg, John Wright, Mildred Coughlin, Charles E. Hill, Elais Grossman, Beatrice Levy and N. Lowell are some of the most interesting contributors.

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"MARCH AFTERNOON," PAINTING BY MAURICE CULLEN
In the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition in Ottawa, Ont.

Music News and Reviews

Golschmann Conducts

The New York Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Latest from Paris—Vladimir Golschmann, come to conduct some concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Here you have the productions of those renowned orchestral milliners, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Ravel, paraded in all their authenticity. Don't miss the show!

To speak in terms of the old criticism, Mr. Golschmann is a brilliant conductor, precise in rhythm, smooth in style. He manifests perfect familiarity with his scores, and he exercises absolute command over his instrumentalists. He proved himself tonight a greater technician, by far, than—but what difference does it make? The New York Symphony supporters are by no means to be imagined as searching the concert halls of all nations for somebody to guide their artistic affairs. They are without much doubt inviting a mid-season and a late-season conductor in strength, but among them might be mentioned A. Y. Jackson, "Algonquin," J. E. E. Macdonald's "Gleams on the Hills," and Arthur Lismer's "Islands of Spruce," all of them powerful and decorative renderings of purely Canadian topics.

Clarence A. Gagnon, who paints the rural and village life of his native Quebec, brings an appropriate combination of poetry and strength to the work and his "Evening, North Shore," is one of the best pictures in the exhibition. Others who show canvases worthy of special note are: E. H. Holgate, Lillias Torrance Newton, Albert Robinson, Nicholas Liveroff, J. W. Beatty and Stanley Turner.

Altogether, there are not lacking signs in this particular exhibition that even in academic circles the fine arts are stirring in Canada and we may look for interesting developments if the present progress is maintained unchecked by the dull, uninspired and conventional.

San Diego Exhibit

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 6 (Special Correspondence).—At the library building in La Jolla, a suburban section of this city, the La Jolla Art Association is conducting an exhibit of 76 paintings by members of the association. Among the better known of the artists represented are C. A. Friers, who has long been prominent locally for his paintings of California trees and desert scenes; Maurice Braun, whose winter landscapes are known in the east as well as on the Pacific coast; Miss Mary Williams, able delineator of beach and surf, eucalyptus trees and cliffs; A. R. Mitchell, whose canvases depict foggy mornings, the foam of surf in rocky recesses of the coast, and the like. A large majority of the pictures have California scenes as their motifs.

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Giant Airships

ENTHUSIASMS rise and wane or, at least, stabilize themselves sufficiently so that the subject of the excitement comes to be seen in its true proportions, in aeronautics as elsewhere, and this is the hour of the large, right airship. The flight of the ZR-3, now the Los Angeles, the renewed activities of the British Air Ministry in the lighter-than-air field, and the periodic blunts of German plans for the near future are all conspiring together to turn attention in that direction and it is well that it should be so. The possibilities, whether great or small, should not be allowed to go unexplored, and shortly after the war there was a time when it seemed quite likely that rigid airship work might be allowed, in Europe at least, to lapse entirely.

The most recent indication of this world-wide interest in the airship of a size increased beyond anything previously ventured, comes in Admiral Moffett's announcement that preliminary plans have been made by the navy for a ship of 6,000,000 cubic feet, a volume 20 per cent in excess either of the British ships now under construction or of the commercial Zeppelin for which certain sketches and estimates have been in existence for several years. The project is ambitious, but contains no elements of peculiar difficulty, for it may be presumed that the lines would, in general, follow those of the Shenandoah and other smaller ships which have already proved successful, and which are quite capable, with relatively little modification in fundamentals, of enlargement.

The gigantic ship has, indeed, certain special advantages over the smaller one, in that it is unlike the airplane, for the structure of wings and body of the heavier-than-air craft tends to consume a constantly growing portion of the total weight which can be lifted as the size increases, and indefinite enlargement of dimensions brings one ultimately to a point where it is difficult to make the airplane carry a reasonably useful load to a unit of area and power. That point has not yet been certainly reached, but it is sure, by its existence somewhere around the corner ever oppresses the designer.

Analysis of Total Lift.

The total lift of an airship is, of course, directly proportional to the volume of the gas cells, and that total lift can be considered as allocated under five headings: structure, power plant, fuel and crew, and navigating equipment, and pay load. To form a clear idea of the relationship between pay load a unit of volume or pay load, and the other factors, and the size of the ship, the variations of each of the other four factors must be considered separately.

Structural weight increases roughly in the same proportion as volume, although it would probably be found, with increasing experience on the big ships, that the percentage of total lift going into the structure of hull and cars can be cut somewhat below the present figures. As an approximation to what is probable in that direction, it may be said that a doubling of volume would raise the weight of the structure by about 80 per cent.

It is on the power plants and the fuel consumption that the saving comes if the large and small ships are assumed to operate at the same speed. The power required to drive the hull and the engines, and the air varies as the cross-sectional area, not as the volume, and the engine power, and the weight of the engine, need to be increased by only 50 per cent when the volume, as already assumed, goes up 100. The weight of fuel required to drive the ship at a given distance at a given speed follows the same law of variation as engine power. The weight of fuel, under these heads, of course, becomes most impressive when the speed is high and the distance is long, and as it is in that case that the contributions of the engines and fuel to the total weight loom largest.

The weight of the necessary crew and of the instruments and other equipment needed for flight but not covered under the heading of engine power, but not in the same proportion. The crew, in particular, would not need to be twice as large as on the ZR-3. An assumption of increase of this item by 75 per cent with doubled lift is probably safe.

Taking Particular Cases.

To see where all this leads, it is simplest to take a couple of particular cases, those of a line from New York to Chicago, a distance of 860 miles, at 60 miles an hour, and of a trans-oceanic route 4000 miles covered at 70 miles an hour. Ships of 2,500,000 and 5,000,000 cubic feet will be compared in both cases, on the assumptions that they must carry enough fuel to insure reaching port against a steady head wind of 30 miles an hour, and that the power is sufficient, when the engines are run at full throttle, to give a speed 20 per cent in excess of the cruising speed normally maintained during the voyage.

The details of the calculations need not be recited. The engine power required varies from 1730 horsepower for the smaller ship in the first case to 4400 for the larger in the second case. The pay loads in the first instance work out at 28 tons and 84 tons, hardly out of proportion to the volumes, and at 3 tons and 17 tons in the second. It is in the long-distance voyage that the advantage of the large ship shows up clearly.

Control Ineffective at Low Speed.

There is, however, one catch about this advantage. The longitudinal control of an airship becomes ineffective at low speeds, and the speed at which steering way is lost is higher for the large ship than for the small one, increasing about 12 per cent with doubled volume. It is not, therefore, practicable to throttle down and travel at very low speed in still air or with a favoring wind to the same extent to which that process can be carried with a hull of more modest size. The minimum power which can be used if steering way is to be kept on the ship in fact goes up more

A Novel Method of Street Cleaning in Oregon



THE town of Baker, Ore., with a population of 10,000, has solved the problem of cleaning the streets in an unusual and effective manner. The source of the city's water supply is a reservoir, fed by mountain streams, built on top of a mountain about 1000 feet above the street level. Coming from this height, the pressure of the water under gravity is sufficient to throw

plugs were too far apart to permit of more than half a block being flushed at a time, unless a very long and unwieldy hose were used, he set about contriving a device which would carry a hose of any desired length and with a minimum of labor. The result was a portable hose in the shape of sections of iron pipe, 10 feet long and two inches in diameter, coupled together with short pieces of hose, the whole being mounted on little wheels placed at the ends of each section of pipe. In this way a hose of sufficient length to cover an entire block is easily drawn about by a horse, the nozzle of the hose being attached to the end at which the horse is harnessed. The pieces of hose connecting the sections of iron pipe render the whole affair more or less flexible, so that it can be turned in any direction or even doubled on itself. As soon as one block is flushed, the hose can be easily drawn to another one without the necessity of winding it up or taking it apart.

2000 Old Automobiles Braced River Bank at Shreveport, La.

Derided Plan of Kansas City Civil Engineer Saved Property Worth Millions—Permanent Dike Reclaims Ten Acres for City's Profit

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence).—Ten acres of new "batture" property, located where little more than a year ago the ever-shifting Red River, on a ramp, was flooding its way into the very center of Shreveport's wholesale and industrial district, today are turning thousands of dollars into the city coffers. Indeed, it is stated by authorities that rentals from this "batture" alone, which is being leased by the city, will in a few years repay Shreveport citizens for the \$150,000 diversion dike hastily authorized for what many derided as an "impossible" attempt to save property worth millions of dollars.

The Red River diversion dike has withstood several rises of the river and engineers assert it will do so indefinitely. But the prospect of safety today is a complete contrast from the situation in November, 1923, when the City Council was holding day-and-night sessions at a time when the stream, swollen by almost continuous rains, had jumped its confines, to devise means to halt its destructive course.

City Acted Quickly.

Experienced engineers, acquainted with the vagaries of the Red River, made a hasty survey and urged immediate action by the city when efforts to obtain aid from other sources proved futile. Maj. A. W. Farney, veteran engineer of Kansas City, Mo., offered to build a diversion dike above the point where the stream was subjecting the river bank to rapid erosion. This plan, though receiving scant encouragement at the outset, ultimately was accepted.

Major Farney's assurance won the co-operation of the authorities. For six days and nights crews manned city trucks and 20-mule teams hauled 2000 old automobiles from a junk pile to the river edge. The cars were weighted down with rock, cabled together and placed at the point where the river bank was caving away fastest. A wrecking company donated many cars which still had engines in them, and these were driven to the river bank under their own power. Thus a temporary wall of discarded motor cars held the stream in check until, in a month, the rains slackened enough to permit construction of a permanent dike to turn the stream back into its natural channel under the draw spans of the three bridges over the Red River.

The permanent dike, begun upstream above the caving bank, was constructed diagonally down the river for more than 2000 feet. It was formed of two rows of heavy wooden piles, firmly braced. To this structure was attached on both sides a mattress of woven willow tree trunks, a few inches in diameter.

Direction of Current Changed.

As the dike lengthened, the current began changing its direction. Upon completion, six months later, the channel was several hundred feet from its former course. Today on a high and dry sand bar, formed behind the dike where once was 20 to 50 feet of water, a heavy carpet of willows is growing.

A smaller dike was built, extending at right angle into the river, to straighten the channel and to protect the city "batture" and railroad and traffic bridge piers.

Many who scoffed at the idea of curbing the raging waters of November, 1923, by a mattress of autos resurrected from the scrap heap, have remained to praise the engineering ingenuity which it is acknowledged saved Shreveport a tremendous loss. Tribute to the project was given by L. E. Thomas, Mayor, who called it "one of the greatest pieces of engineering work that has been done in many years."

CANADA ADVERTISING PLAN.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Toronto Publicity Bureau, with others throughout Canada, are asking for every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce for co-operation in an effort to have the Dominion Government set aside \$500,000 for advertising Canada industrially and as an attraction for tourists.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Miss M. C. Crawford, Oakland, Calif.; R. F. Corson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Fuller, Columbus, O.

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U. S. INDUSTRIAL QUEST OPPOSED

Sweden Leads Scandinavia in Refusing Business Information

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Upon various occasions during the years 1923 and 1924, American officials from the Treasury Department of the United States have visited Sweden for the purpose of investigating cost of production, etc., for goods imported to the United States, and in this connection have asked to be allowed to examine the books of the Swedish exporters.

As a rule the Swedish exporters have replied in the negative. In some cases the American representative in question has threatened that the respective concerns would be barred from continued exports to the United States unless they consented to his requirements. Up to the present, it is believed, the threat has not been carried out.

American representatives are said to have acted in the same manner in other countries, among them Norway and Denmark, and these demands, which have been considered intrusive by these countries, have caused serious animosity by these Scandinavian countries.

The Scandinavian sections of the International Chamber of Commerce have sent a mutual note to the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, with a request for its intervention. The note is signed on behalf of the Swedish participants by the president of the Swedish National Commission for International Industrial Questions, K. A. Wallenberg.

Mr. Wallenberg attended the Paris Convention of the International Chamber of Commerce held in November. It was requested that the Scandinavian note be included in the program for discussion at this meeting.

The note sent to the main office by the Scandinavian sections of the International Chamber of Commerce read as follows after an opening paragraph explaining the purport of the note:

This manner of action has caused serious misgivings in the Scandinavian industrial world, as a consent to the American demands would mean the uncovering of business secrets which the concerns in question, for both practical reasons and on principle, have not deemed possible or advisable.

The fact that a foreign country's officials should take such action in the territory of another state, threatening punishment according to the legislation of their own country, is so much more serious as the industrial concerns are not even required to consent to such demands from the Swedish authorities.

The Scandinavian sections of the Chamber of Commerce request, therefore, for co-operation in an effort to have the Dominion Government set aside \$500,000 for advertising Canada industrially and as an attraction for tourists.

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CONVENTION GUARANTEES U. S. RIGHTS IN PALESTINE

By Treaty Awaiting Ratification America Will Have Privileges in Country Equal to Those of Members of League of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 10.—A convention was signed in London on Dec. 3 between Great Britain and the United States, with reference to the protection of American rights and interests in Palestine. Although the terms have not yet been published it is understood it confers on citizens of the United States the same rights in Palestine that they would have possessed had the United States been a member of the League of Nations.

The history of negotiations leading up to this treaty, which has now been sent to Washington for ratification, following the submission of the draft mandates for the former Ottoman territories to the Council of the League of Nations at the end of 1920. The American Government stipulated that neither these nor other mandates contracted by Great Britain under the Palestine mandate. American citizens were to have the right to the Turkish capitulations which a majority of British judges or a trivial cases, the right of appeal to such courts. Should the mandate at any time be terminated, the rights enjoyed by the United States under the Turkish capitulations would be tried by Great Britain to the United States, with a view to their eventual incorporation in a treaty to be concluded between the two powers. The assurances given were as follows:

It was at first suggested that American interests should be expressly safeguarded in the mandate itself. It was, however, eventually decided that the better course would be to give appropriate assurances to be given by Great Britain to the United States, with a view to their eventual incorporation in a treaty to be concluded between the two powers. The assurances given were as follows:

The United States were to have the full benefit of all engagements contracted by Great Britain under the Palestine mandate. American citizens were to have the right to the Turkish capitulations which a majority of British judges or a trivial cases, the right of appeal to such courts. Should the mandate at any time be terminated, the rights enjoyed by the United States under the Turkish capitulations would be tried by Great Britain to the United States, with a view to their eventual incorporation in a treaty to be concluded between the two powers. The assurances given were as follows:

So far as Palestine was concerned, these negotiations were not brought to a head until May, 1922, when the British and American Governments reached an agreement satisfactory to both parties. An agreement based upon the general theory, which was already common ground, that the United States should have all the rights in mandated territories which they would have had had they entered the League of Nations.

In the case of the Palestine mandate, for example, it is provided (inter alia) that the commerce and navigation of all the states members of the League shall be on as favorable

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EDUCATIONAL

College and Working Student

Morgantown, W. Va.
Special Correspondence
STUDENTS who have to earn the cost of their tuition, books, clothes and board while attending college afford the scholar and the personal adviser innumerable knots to disentangle. Every executive is besieged with requests from high school graduates for situations of self-support. While there are usually several such opportunities, there never seems to be enough to go round.

The different ways of earning one's maintenance while in college and the effect of them on a student's development as he passes through, have concerned me since my own student days. I attended lectures with young men who got their education in this manner, and now for several years I have dealt with others as an adviser and teacher. The kinds of work they undertake are almost beyond belief, ranging from mowing lawns and doing domestic work to peeling potatoes in a restaurant or mining coal under hazardous conditions.

Some of these chaps do remarkably well, and occasionally the adviser gives approval to methods of self-support that in a strict sense he feels sure are not the best. In my experience I have dealt with two blind students who were earning a part of their living expenses. Neither could see to read a word or recognize a friend. One of them paid for his keep by washing dishes at his boarding house, yet when his semester grades were all received he had an average of 85 for 16 hours of work.

Knowing his pluck I complimented him on his good showing. But he stopped me abruptly: "I've got to do better than that." He does not have to get an education under such adverse circumstances, but it is his preference. He wants to prove to people that he, as well as the rest of the world, is all right.

Would Not Give In to Dependence
The story of the other blind boy keeps recurring to me. Although now an alumnus and making money in the insurance business, he went along in much the same manner when an undergraduate. The greatest insult one could offer him was to intimate that he, being blind, could not do what others could. He would scorn the idea of being helped across the street.

When he was 15 years old and began to think about shaving, a friend suggested he get a safety razor and then perhaps he could shave himself. Did he do it? I don't know. He went straightway and bought an old-style blade and learned to shave in the "unsafe" manner of his grandfather. He would let his friends see that he recognized no handicaps.

But the average student who works his way—and I have known dozens of them—does not progress so well as these two fine fellows, supposedly dependent. They either do not have the necessary native intelligence to begin with or lack the determination that helps the sightless worker to surmount all obstacles.

I still recall the prospective young minister in my Greek class when he was a student. He was "waiting table" in a hotel for his meals and delivering laundry for his clothes and book money. Of course he spent almost nothing for paragon. He vividly before me—blundering over the irregular verbs, making ridiculous translations, yet heartily resenting the mild criticisms that the old Greek professor was obliged to make of his work. And after when he would sometimes protest to me that the whole world was down on him, including his teachers. He studied as earnestly as he could, he insisted, but what a drag on his time and energy were the necessary native intelligence to begin with or lack the determination that helps the sightless worker to surmount all obstacles.

That classmate who played almost every night in a dance orchestra my mind now recalls. He was reported as actually having more money at the end of the four years than when he started. He managed to squint through somehow, but not infrequently he fell asleep in a class in economics or philosophy. What foolish attempts at answering questions he would now and then make, some of which would call forth a burst of mirth from the class! About all he ever got out of many of his courses was the skin-of-his-teeth passing grade.

Two Masters
Not many weeks ago there appeared at my desk a burly and muscular youngster who, in some way or other not clear to me and a good many others, was enjoying a sort of athletic scholarship. He made an urgent request that I schedule all his courses for the morning hours, for he must practice most afternoons and evenings, and many week-end he expected to be away with the team. He took advice reluctantly. He already knew what he wanted, when he wanted it, and how much of it. Well, perhaps I sequence the program he has drawn up. But know the results before he visits his first class. I have met his kind too often before.

First comes a warning from the keeper of attendance records. Then I am stopped on the campus by one

of his teachers and no reports good attendance and no preparation. Finally the midsemester report arrives. In every subject a mark forecasting failure. At this juncture I call the young drifter in. He has been loafing too much—yes, he acknowledges. But, my dear sir, he promises, he makes! He certainly will study more and waste less time. There's no other alternative, he agrees. The semester at last comes to a close. He barely passes in half of his subjects and fails in conditions the rest. And why? Because he was not working? No. Because he has been working too hard at something other than his presumably main job.

College presidents even are said to fail, being expected to act as both a competent business executive and a forward-looking scholar. They find their stride too short and their horsemanship too bungling to engage both fractions steadily at the same moment. The Scripture has something to say about no man being able to serve two masters at the same time. This is apparently the situation of the college youth who tries to carry a study schedule of 15

hours and do a part of a day's work on an average charge of human energy. He seldom makes his employer enthusiastic about him, and he fails in more than half his attempts to gain a thorough mastery of the subjects he came to college to study.

Far better, it seems to me, would it be for nine college boys out of ten to concentrate on industrial or business work a year and then to concentrate on their academic studies the next year. To each then they can give their best interest, energy and time. In either they can establish all the habits that make for success in the various occupations and professions, such as regularity, concentrated effort, uniformity of accomplishment, and after a while better and more production in a given space of time. In no small way can they put into execution that ultramodern scheme of education, now being experimented with at Antioch (Ohio) College, of learning the theory of a thing and promptly thereafter testing this theory in practical application.

One year of work followed by one year of study will produce in the end a smart man and an industrious worker. Five hours of haphazard work followed by five hours of halfhearted study each day of a year usually produces a half-baked intellect and often an irresponsible doer of the world's work. P. L. R.

The Child's Handling of Money

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
ONE day, upon telling an acquaintance that I thought children needed some financial training, she said: "Why bring up money? Why not bring up love? Why not bring up an ice cream cone, he buys it; and when I give him a nickel to put in his bank, he also does as he is told. How mistaken this woman was. Certainly the most loving thing we can do is to teach our children how to do their own thinking; and the earlier we teach them to think intelligently in regard to a subject that plays such a big role in life, the kinder we are. Even small children can learn many valuable lessons, which may save them unpleasant experiences later.

In many homes, young children have little conception of money. But they can learn to buy wisely through example and experience. We ought to send them on errands, allowing them to make purchases. Their most valuable lessons, however, will come when they handle their own money.

In order to give a child the proper training, it seems to me that it is much better to give him a regular allowance than haphazard gifts. Often mothers object, saying: "If I give John 10 cents on Monday, he'll spend it all right away and will have nothing the rest of the week; whereas if I give him one or two cents every day, he'll be much happier." But a mother can keep on apportioning her child's money all his life; and the sooner she lets him find out that if he spends all his money as soon as he gets it, he will have to do without until more is forthcoming, the better off he will be.

Making Their Own Discoveries
It's good for children to discover that if they restrain their immediate desires, and save up their nickels and dimes, they will be able to purchase something of more lasting value. For instance, instead of spending two cents a day for candy or a small toy which may be quickly lost, what a pleasure it is to save the allowance until the end of the week and then purchase some worth while toy or wait for several weeks and be able to procure something still more desirable. What a splendid training too, to teach a child to save his very own money, in order to buy gifts for his mother, or to have a fixed time, in his business-like fashion, and it should be given to a child as a right, and not as a special privilege, just as his food and clothes are given. Although our advice is always available, we should allow the child to control his own allowance, as only by so doing will he learn his lessons. If he has to stay home from the "movies" on Saturday, because he spent all his allowance on the previous Monday when he received it, he will be more careful the following week. Parents ought not to make deductions from a child's allowance for wrong conduct. This puts "conduct" on a financial

basis and sometimes the child may feel that his lapse from virtue was worth the price.

The Desire to Earn
There comes a time in practically every child's life when he feels he would like to earn money. This is a splendid training, as only through working for money can a child fully realize that money is given in exchange for effort. A youngster should never be paid for "being good," or for doing any of his other duties. Children must realize that we all do things for one another for love, for which we expect no cash compensation. But, if there are any "extra" jobs, perhaps youngsters can earn something doing them for us. In country homes, there are always many "chores," but the city mother sometimes has to do some hard thinking before she hits upon a plan. Shining shoes for his father and mother is sometimes a source of income for the boy. The older children can paint Christmas cards, make radios, dress dolls, and do many other things. The child's initiative, to allow him to find ways of earning money himself.

This financial training can also be a means of character training. A child learns self control when he inhibits his desire for candy or a soda, because he is saving for a bicycle; and he learns generosity and unselfishness, when he saves for gifts. The child who has learned to save, and who has the ability to give pleasure to others, has indeed received excellent financial training. I. C. M.

Much Practical Use in Passe Partout
London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
THE method of framing pictures in passe partout is interesting, and of much practical use. For etchings, wood and line cuts, photographic prints, and engravings of all kinds, this is a very suitable method of framing.

The paper binding can be obtained in different widths and in a variety of colors and shades; also in gold, silver, black, or white. If the color is not exactly what is required, it can easily be stained the desired shade. Materials required for the process are paper-binding of chosen color and width, old negatives can be obtained cheaply from any photographic store. If the negatives are steeped in hot water and soda, the film can be quickly removed and the glass then cleaned and polished.

The Material
Kings made specially for the purpose are sold, but tape is really more satisfactory for hanging the pictures. In the piece of cardboard to be used, for the back, near the top, and equally distanced, cut two small slits, pass a piece of tape through these and sit down at each end with strong gum; this will

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

LESSON 8

Who can forestall effects—the country's biggest savings campaign and the birth of the Safety Council were aftermaths of the World War. Mechanical calculators that do our mental arithmetic with lightning speed and a minimum of errors are indispensable.

To coerce may mean to force ill-effects, or by dint of persuasion. As long as ineffectual man will ascend the mountain heights, modern transportation will have a competitor in the sure-footed burro.

Place work frequently stimulates and speeds up the inert who are habitually fatigued by work done on a per diem basis.

Credible work, rather than pecuniary reward, is the incentive of conscientious workers.

NOTE TO STUDENT
"berth" "descent" etc., in next lesson

DERIVATIVE WORDS
effectively persuasive inertia fatigue
counselor ascent per diem
speedily piecemeal pecuniary
minimize competitor creditably

PRONOUNCE
inertia fatigue
per diem
pecuniary

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Educational Editor.)

form the hang-up. See that the tape is not too long, otherwise it will show above the picture and be unsightly.

Not suitably mount the picture. A neat mount is the best.

The mount and the card back-board should then be carefully and accurately cut the exact size of the glass, this is most important. It is as well before commencing any framing to make a gauge by ruling two lines on a piece of cardboard about one-quarter of an inch apart. Take the glass and place it upon the gauge, lengthwise and upon the first line; now take a piece of binding, cut slightly longer than the glass, damp the glass, place the binding upon it, and to the second line in the gauge soon through the glass. Damp the top of binding slightly, burnish down with a knife-handle or any suitable object; repeat on opposite side.

Finishing
The shorter sides should now be done in exactly the same way. When the four sides are complete, the corners can be mitered, but a neater and simpler way is to cut each end. Turn the binding over and pull lightly, keeping the edges parallel; damp and stick down. The small pieces left at each end are now turned in and fastened down, making the corner both neat and strong.

Care should be taken not to get any damp inside the glass, and the reason given for damping the glass and not the binding is to avoid any risk of the binding stretching out of shape.

The great advantage of framing by this method is not only its cheapness, but the excellent training it affords in neatness and exactness.

Part Mothers Could Play in School Work
Acushnet, Mont.
Special Correspondence
AS A mother, I should like to record a few of my observations during the time my children attended a public school. The one that predominated over all the rest was the lack of interest, manifested by the majority of the mothers, in the teachers to whose care they consigned their children, and in the subjects taught. They were particularly to have their children dressed as well as other people's, but made no effort to become acquainted with the men and women who were to exert such an immense influence over the lives and characters of their offspring. In fact, it was so uncommon for them to visit the classrooms, that my little daughter, though like other children of the other mothers came, that the children made fun of him.

Of course, since that time, we have the Parent-Teacher Association, which is a long step in the right direction, though like other organizations, it sometimes lacks the human touch. Mothers ought to recognize the teachers of their children socially and entertain them with, and introduce them to their other friends. These young ladies and gentlemen are frequently many miles from home, and in welcoming such strangers within our gates, we sometimes entertain an angel unaware, not to diversify the encouragement obtained by the teachers in the companionship of the mothers.

By Visiting
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STEEL OUTPUT STILL GAINING AND PRICES UP

Orders are Heavy and Deliveries Fall Behind—Wages Being Advanced

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Special).—

The outstanding event in the steel trade during the last week was the announcement by some 10 prominent independent coke operators in the Connellsville, Pa., district of a 20 per cent advance in wages to the scale of September, 1920, the highest wage scale in the history of the industry.

The H. C. Frick coke company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has never abandoned that scale, but the independents have been paying less wages for many months.

An advance in wages had been expected. In fact, it had become the custom of the last few weeks of putting a clause into each coke contract, allowing for an advance in price at time of shipment in case wages were higher. However, the event took place sooner than expected.

There are several ramifications of this interesting event. In the first place, the price of coke will be advanced from 75c to \$1.25 a ton; secondly, as it takes from one to four tons of coke to make a ton of pig iron, the latter will go up more than \$1 a ton; thirdly, the prospects of higher pig iron prices for the fourth quarter are bright.

Another question is whether this is the forerunner of general wage advances throughout the steel industry.

Arguments for a marking up are the 82 per cent capacity operations for the industry as a whole, which has caused the absorption of the best steel mill labor and caused a scarcity in some districts. Higher wages for steel mill workers in the fourth place, if iron goes higher, finished steel will probably advance.

On the other hand wages were not reduced during midsummer when the industry was depressed and for that reason there are arguments in adhering to the present scale.

Although the coke week has been the one immediately preceding the holiday season, the volume of buying has been good. In most cases, the aggregate of sales has been at the normal rate as during November. For the first time in many months the bar makers are falling behind in deliveries.

Until recently, makers were able to fill an order from 10 days to two weeks after its placing. This situation will doubtless change the character of the buying from a hand-to-mouth basis to a policy of purchasing for future needs.

Auto Trade Demand Heavy
Demand for automobile steel and tin plate has been a factor in the steel industry. Demand for tin plate, which is used for car frames and other automobile stampings has just contracted with a Cleveland steel company for 50,000 tons of light plates, strips and sheets, deliveries to be completed by July 1.

Among the large tin plate purchases have been one order for 1,000,000 boxes for the American Can Company, and 100,000 boxes for the Texas Company, both to be furnished by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has just ordered 140,000 boxes.

Producers of pig iron are the most optimistic for many months. Prices are now around \$22 a ton, having declined to \$20 a ton before the close of the first quarter, 1925.

Sales in the New York territory in the last week have been about 25,000 tons, compared with 10,000 tons a week for the three preceding weeks. Since election pig iron has advanced \$2.50 a ton on an average.

The American Radiator Company is taking for 30,000 tons of iron for second quarter delivery. An inquiry from that concern always stimulates the iron business in Chicago. Since the iron, an advance of 60c during the week, and eastern Pennsylvania iron is about to go up to \$24, a similar rise is expected.

Advances Are General
Reromagnance has just been marked up by the Importers of British material to \$110, seaboard, duty paid. Charcoal pig iron, selling at \$23.50, has advanced to \$24.50. Since the advance for many weeks, while coke pig iron has been advancing. During the summer the differential between the two grades was more than \$5 a ton, and many makers used substitutes. Now the charcoal iron makers are trying to hold prices down to win back their customers.

Semifinished steel has followed the prevailing price tendency. The improved No. 2 steel has advanced \$1.00 a ton, while No. 1 steel has advanced \$1.50 a ton. Sheet bars are \$2 a ton higher, with some makers at \$4 a ton.

Among the new products, railroad spikes have risen \$2 a ton, the second rise in two months. A prominent Chicago maker expects to put up sheets \$2 a ton before the end of the year.

Erected fabricated structural steel has been the most finished steel item to stiffen. Prices are not higher, but there are no longer severe concessions. By the first of the year, thought prices will definitely higher.

November sales of fabricated structural steel have been the best in the year. In fact, since March, 1923, the total tonnage was 221,000, compared with 171,000 tons in 1922. The increase in sales of 80 per cent of the fabricating shop capacity of the country, which is larger than present actual operations.

**COMMODITY PRICES
STEADILY RISING**
Prof. Irving Fisher's price index for the week ended Dec. 19, 1924, up 1.9 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement of 13 of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913.

Index, No. 1924.
Dec. 19, 1924, 158.6
Dec. 12, 157.6
Nov. 23, 156.6
Nov. 16, 155.6
Nov. 9, 154.6
Oct. 23, 153.6
Oct. 16, 152.6
Oct. 9, 151.6
Sept. 23, 150.6
Sept. 16, 149.6
Sept. 9, 148.6
Aug. 23, 147.6
Aug. 16, 146.6
Aug. 9, 145.6
July 23, 144.6
July 16, 143.6
July 9, 142.6
June 23, 141.6
June 16, 140.6
June 9, 139.6
May 23, 138.6
May 16, 137.6
May 9, 136.6
April 23, 135.6
April 16, 134.6
April 9, 133.6
March 23, 132.6
March 16, 131.6
March 9, 130.6
Feb. 23, 129.6
Feb. 16, 128.6
Feb. 9, 127.6
Jan. 23, 126.6
Jan. 16, 125.6
Jan. 9, 124.6
Dec. 23, 123.6
Dec. 16, 122.6
Dec. 9, 121.6
Nov. 23, 120.6
Nov. 16, 119.6
Nov. 9, 118.6
Oct. 23, 117.6
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Feb. 23, 93.6
Feb. 16, 92.6
Feb. 9, 91.6
Jan. 23, 90.6
Jan. 16, 89.6
Jan. 9, 88.6
Dec. 23, 87.6
Dec. 16, 86.6
Dec. 9, 85.6
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Public Education by Radio Envisaged by J. J. Tigert

U. S. Commissioner Declares It Is Effective Because It Can Be Continuous in Service—Insists That It Is Quicker and Cheaper Than Printing

By S. R. WINTERS

"A new situation in education has arisen and a new method of reaching it must be found. I believe that radio furnishes such a method. Radio is cheaper than printing; it reaches its audience quicker; it reaches the mass of people who will not read printed articles; it is more effective because it has the intimate contact of speaker and audience; and above all it can be continuous in service, which is vitally important for the public education that educates the public in continuous education. Radio can be the means of such continuous education. I consider the inauguration of this service one of the most important pieces of work that the Bureau of Education started."—John J. Tigert, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, United States Department of Interior.

There are 350,000 teachers in the United States who have had no professional training; there are 136,000 schools employing only one teacher; hundreds of thousands of children are quarantined in portable buildings, stores and lots, and many more thousands are studying in halls, corridors, and attics; and more than 4,000,000 children, between five and 15 years of age, in this country are not enrolled in school.

These and kindred impressive facts about our educational life have been repeated countless times before by word of mouth and through the medium of the printed page. However, they were never presented with more telling effect than when John J. Tigert, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, recently, while seated in his home at Chevy Chase, District of Columbia, spoke into a telephone connected to the radio telephone transmitting apparatus of the United States Navy Department, at Radio, Va. From this point his words were wafted through the air to an unnumbered multitude within a radius of hundreds of miles of the Capital.

"Public Education by Radio"

The favorable reaction to this service which has been entitled "Public Education by Radio" is partially responsible for this unqualified endorsement of the radio telephone as an educational factor by the Commissioner of Education when this writer was supplied with the statement.

"I consider the inauguration of this service one of the most important pieces of work that the Bureau has ever started. . . . In fact, the general public is one of the most fundamentally important audiences with which we have to reach, since public education cannot progress any faster than the state of public opinion about education. . . . This audience, however, has now grown too vast, the need for continuous education too great, and the necessity for sending out information quickly has become too pressing to be met any longer by the long-delayed, infrequent Government bulletins.

Ring words are these, and, coming as they do from the titular head of the American educational system, they constitute probably the strongest endorsement of radio as a medium of intelligence yet issued by any Federal Government official. Moreover, this official statement is the unbiased judgment of an educational authority whose bureau is purely concerned with the educational interests of 110,000,000 persons.

The commissioner, whose vision dips into the future, is quick to appraise the advantages of radio telephony as a medium for disseminating educational truths. He at once realizes that statement of unpleasant conditions—for instance, "The large majority of school children in this country are housed at the present time in buildings of the type designed 75 years ago"—may be borne through the ether on electro-magnetic waves to effect. Father and son, with head telephones clamped on their ears, or mayhap by use of a loud-speaking device, can "listen in" without voicing denunciation, to the words of a constituted authority.

Millions Not in School

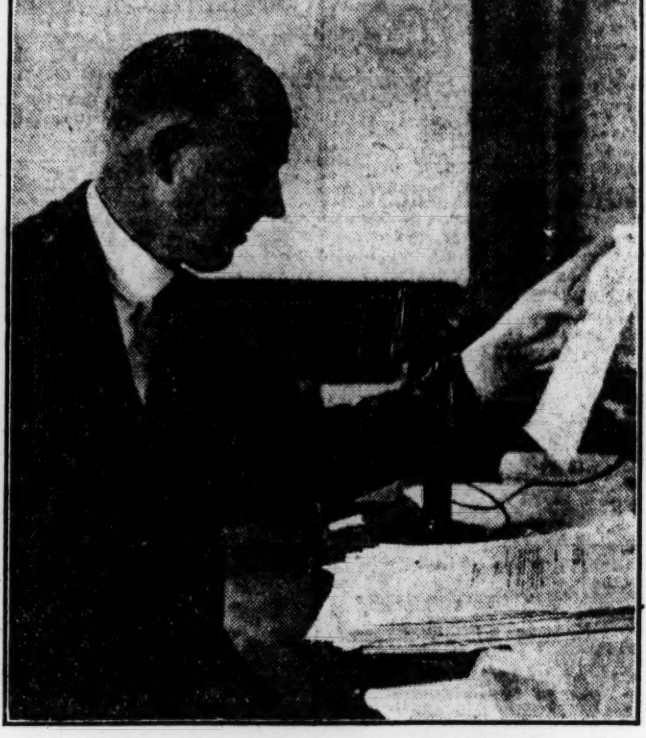
"At present, 4,159,315 children, between 5 and 18 years of age, are not in school at all. Some schools are shortening their terms for lack of school funds, or shutting down entirely. Such a situation is a menace to the future of this country," the commissioner declares. "The short-comings of the present system, enforced compulsory laws and to provide adequate school buildings—when disseminated in all directions by electric waves, are even heard by overburdened taxpayers without their voting the usual complaints. There is a glamour about it—this departure of offering 'Public Education by Radio.'"

Both in priority and significance this is the first instance in history that a national educational agency has radio-casted messages on education. Twice each week, on Monday and Thursday, for a period of 15 minutes, from 6:45 to 7 o'clock in the evening, educational talks are sent from NAA, the wireless transmitting station of the United States Navy Department, located at Radio, Va. They are sent on a wavelength of 710 meters. If Mr. Tigert is in the city, he usually delivers the lecture by use of a remote-control system interlinking his Chevy Chase residence with the powerful radio-telephone transmitter at Radio, Va. Absence from Washington on pressing duties that may engage the attention of the Commissioner of Education, then the duty of delivering educational hints devolves upon . . . A. K. Kibach, chief clerk of the Bureau of Education, who likewise maintains orderly telephonic communication from his home with station NAA.

About 50 radio-casts under the title, "Public Education by Radio," have been issued. The subject matter

Indorses Radio as Educational Factor

John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, United States Department of Interior



JOHN J. TIGERT
United States Commissioner of Education.

Regina Plots Position at Sea by Help of Direction Finder

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22 (Special)—The steamer Regina of the White Star Dominion Line, is always visited by the radio amateurs when she docks here. The ship has the typical English radio equipment, consisting of a 1500-watt continuous wave transmitter, a 1500-watt quenched spark transmitter, a small "emergency brake" or low power spark transmitter, a Marconi direction finder, and a receiver.

Perhaps one of the most interesting pieces of equipment on the ship is the direction finder. Few, if any, American ships have this installation, or in fact, any installation for direction finding. When American ships desire their bearings they check with land stations by sending a wireless request for their bearings. The land compass gets the direction or exact line from them to the ship and relays the call to another compass station. This, in turn, lines the ship and sends its reading to compass station number 1. Then, by means of a chart, the two directions are plotted and where these lines intersect, the ship is located. Then the bearings are sent to the ship's station.

Marconi Direction Finder

With the Marconi direction finder, the process is just the opposite. Two land stations are picked up and their directions located on a chart. If these were plotted on a chart, they would give the same result as the American system, the difference being simply in that they begin at the other end. The DF operates on six tubes or "valves" as the English term them. One is used for a detector, a low frequency and 4 high frequency. They are known as the Y-24 valves and are of the four-electrode type, one electrode at

each end and one on each side. They are considered the lowest capacity tubes on the market and not available, even in England, for amateur transmitters.

The receiver is different from most receivers in that it uses but one tube which acts as both a detector and amplifier. These tubes fit in clips rather than in the conventional American and English sockets. They are held on the ends similar to our type of gridlock keys, two side clip contacts connecting with the side electrodes which are at right angles to the others. This construction makes the low capacity possible.

"Emergency Brake"

The receiver tunes from 300 to 24,000 meters. Small barlike switches in a row called piano keys, give the necessary adjustment for the various wavelengths, and practically every commercial wavelength can be received on this set.

The "emergency brake" is an interesting piece of equipment. It has a range of approximately 100 miles and consists of a construction of spark coils similar to the old-time, and now obsolete amateur transmitters. It can run from either the ship's electric mains or from the radio room's generators. The "emergency brake" is used primarily for an SOS call when the other equipment is out of commission, and uses two plates of the quenched spark gap.

Like other commercial stations, the Regina does not use a fixed wavelength. She operates on 350, 500 and 700 meters on the spark set and on 2100, 2200, 2400, 2500 and 2500 on the CW set. This flexibility is the Y-24 valves and are of the four-electrode type, one electrode at

Radio Programs

For Monday, December 29

With the tuneful concert by the staff band of the Cuban Army as a regular feature from station PWX, the average radio enthusiast has come to think of any band in Cuba as being the staff band of the Cuban Army. A result of the fondness of the Latin races not only for good music but the military in general with the picturesque uniforms of striking colors it permits. Anyone who has seen the yellow breeches and red coats of the soldiers in "Carmen" invariably associates all Latin bands with some similar dress.

On this date, just to show that the Cubans are not limited in their types of bands as previously discussed, a program will be given by a band from the Academy Farrelly-Bovi. As far as we can remember, this is the only band other than the army staff band that has played from this station. Those fans who are pulling in PWX with regularity will have an opportunity to make a comparison. A rather unusual program is being offered from WCAE with a group of Negro songs by the "Famous Four Roses." These singers offer a very accurate interpretation of Afro-American music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
PWX, Cuban Tel. Co., Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert from the Academy Farrelly-Bovi of Havana.

WFEI, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, Mass. (400 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"The Merry Old Chief," a musical play, from the Broadway Theatre, Boston. 8:30—The "Famous Four Roses," a group of Negro songs, from the Broadway Theatre, Boston.

WHZ, Westinghouse Elec. Co., Springfield, Mass. (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Hockey game direct from the Boston Arena, Boston. 11:30—Program of dance music by the Boston Orchestra.

WHAZ, Westinghouse Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y. (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Hobbs concert of vocal and instrumental numbers.

WEAF, Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner music by WEAF instrumental quartet under direction of James A. N. Caruso. Fred Gerold, baritone; musical program under direction of Joseph Plunkett, manager. 11:30—The "Famous Four Roses," a group of Negro songs, from the Broadway Theatre, Boston.

WGB, Globe-Tribune, Altoona, Pa. (400 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"The Merry Old Chief," a musical play, from the Broadway Theatre, Boston. 8:30—The "Famous Four Roses," a group of Negro songs, from the Broadway Theatre, Boston.

WFOA, Federal Tel. N.Y. Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (400 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Recital, Miss Alberdina

LEIF JONES ASKS LOCAL OPTION

United Kingdom Alliance
Head Calls It Britain's
Next Logical Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Straightforward action, on a plain yes or no vote in any specified district, is the next logical step in Great Britain's liquor problem. This was the view held by Leif Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, in an address to the guests at an afternoon luncheon given by Lady Lawson, daughter-in-law of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who founded the political temperance movement in this country.

For purposes of clarifying the legislative aspect of the liquor question, Mr. Jones drew a distinction between the temperance societies, which worked from a charitable point of view, and the work of the Alliance. The work of the latter was to be based on the fact that as the liquor trade increased, each generation found it easier to get drunk.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, as far back as 1852, saw the need to attack the drink evil itself through the law. Mr. Jones said that for 400 years the law had treated the drink trade as a dangerous institution and had built up the licensing system to deal with it.

Licensing for One Year Only
Mr. Jones pointed out that there is no actual freedom of property in the United Kingdom, which under the law never granted for longer than a year at a time, and the compensation fund itself was obtained by a levy on the trade. It was the misrepresentation of the law, which later magnified the question of the rights of the vested interests. There is nothing to prevent Parliament from passing a new law to bring in local option, or in fact, any installation for direction finding.

Having thus shown that local option was not an ingenious invention of the United Kingdom Alliance, but the outgrowth of past attempts of the law to protect public interests, Mr. Jones said it never had been their intention to force absolute prohibition prematurely on an unwilling nation, but rather to ventilate the whole subject of the liquor traffic in Great Britain, so that public opinion could be educated to deal with the question. It was interesting to note that the local licensing system had been taken to America by early New England settlers and it had been voted on annually in the State of Massachusetts.

Half Measures Only Palliative
Dealing with the question of compromises, such as disinterested management, at local option, Mr. Jones said it was no part of a reformer's business to run the liquor trade in any way. Half measures are only palliative and produce no lasting good effect. Moreover, in experiments of local option at such places as Carlisle, the police are conscious of having to watch the doings of their own magistrates.

To say, as was stated in the House of Commons, that a local option bill would be a gross interference with liberty and that however desirable temperance may be it is not right to interfere with a man's right to consume alcohol, is a statement which can be justified by the social history of the drink evil. In this connection Mr. Jones quoted John Stuart Mill on liberty:

As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects the interests of others society has jurisdiction over it. The interests of others society has jurisdiction over it. The interests of others society has jurisdiction over it.

Whenever, in short, there is a definite risk of damage, either to an individual or to the public, the case is taken out of the province of liberty and placed in that of morality or law.

The whole history of the social and economic results of the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a human beverage goes to prove that the drink traffic must be dealt with in the province of morality and law. The United Kingdom Alliance said he was firmly of the opinion that they were within a measurably short distance of the time when man would come to see the need to adapt the station to the pleasure of a medicine, and that the world would look back to the drinking habit much as it now looks back to the age of human slavery.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, there has been prepared and made public an interesting exhibit calculated to show that, as a matter of fact, the much-discussed postal deficit, the alleged existence of which has been urged as a reason why higher rates should be

imposed upon certain classes of mail matter, has all but vanished. Mr. Ellsha Hanson, representing the association, points out that in its report to Congress upon the cost of handling the mails the Post Office Department calculated that the entire cost of handling congressional and departmental matter in the mails was \$6,571,980.39. But he calls attention to the significant fact that the Postmaster-General, in his annual report, which was made public the day before the cost ascertainment report was sent to Congress, set forth that the actual cost of handling the public mail for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was \$12,842,659, indicating a difference of more than \$6,000,000 in the figures presented in two official reports which went to Congress practically simultaneously.

For many years it has been customary for the Post Office Department, in estimating and discussing its apparent deficits, to attribute certain millions of dollars to losses in handling one class of mail, and other millions to losses incurred in handling some other class. But it is pointed out that if one is to accept the estimates made by the Postmaster-General in his report sent to Congress on Dec. 1, it will appear that the total operating deficit incident to the transactions for the fiscal year ending with June last was \$14,463,976. Deducting the cost of public service rendered, assuming the Postmaster-General's figures to be correct, the cost to the people on the general operation of the department for the fiscal year was \$1,621,317. Figures are often uninteresting things, and their repetition quickly becomes monotonous. But some comparisons are made which indicate the generosity displayed by Congress in providing for activities no more important than the handling of the mails. As against the sum shown to be necessary to care for the postal deficit, it is pointed out that in the period under review \$32,300,000 was appropriated for the construction of public roads; an additional sum of \$254,774,666 was authorized for various public works operations under the direction of the Department of the Interior; \$297,097,250 was voted for the Navy Department, and \$252,150,231 to the War Department. None of these are expected to produce revenue, and every dollar spent was raised through the levy of general taxes.

Mr. Hanson, in summarizing and analyzing the figures, argues that if to the \$13,000,000 assumed as the sum representing the cost of free service to the Government, there is added \$20,000,000 claimed to have been lost as a result of the public policy of giving free circulation to certain publications, as well as the \$15,000,000 which the department records as the loss because of the favored rates which Congress has authorized for other publications, it will be shown that on its revenue-producing service the department operated at an extraordinary profit.

It is the reasonable contention of newspaper publishers that it is shown by the department's own statistics "that the present mail rates for publications have passed the point of diminishing returns." It is pointed out that during the last six years a 100 per cent increase in newspaper rates has been authorized by Congress, and that in this same period Congress has authorized a decrease in first-class rates, a decrease in third-class rates, and what was equivalent to a decrease in fourth-class rates. The returns from newspaper mail have increased by 2.29 per cent, it appears. It would seem just to insist that it would be unfair to increase, by 100 per cent or any other figure, the rate on the only class of mail that has absorbed such an added heavy burden since the end of the war.

There is always trouble in the Balkans. In the past, dissension in those turbulent regions has been apt to spread to neighboring nations. Hence it is no wonder that the chancelleries of Europe are agog over the strife in Albania, strife caused by the political ambitions of two rival factions and probably furthered by neighboring states who hope to benefit by the success of their own particular champion. The right of Fan Noli, the present Prime Minister, to govern the country is contested on the battle field by Ahmed Bey Zoghu, who was swept out of office during the revolution last May and found refuge in Belgrade. Immediately Italian agitators see the hand of Yugoslavia guiding Ahmed Zoghu in his ambitious designs to regain control of the Government, while Yugoslavian scribes look askance at Italy.

Rome and Belgrade keep the world informed about the movement of troops, the clashing of arms, the dispatch of warships. How much their reports are at variance is beside the point. Out of Albania itself the only information that filters through comes from Tirana, the seat of government, and, as is to be expected, gives alone the present Government's point of view. From the conflicting versions of events it is evident that the hostilities have gone beyond mere frontier clashes. Italy has sent warships to Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, seaport towns on the Adriatic, to safeguard its communications. Yugoslavia is keeping a watchful eye on happenings and taking all necessary precautions. Greece and Bulgaria are reported to be astir.

As to the extent to which the disorders will spread it is idle to speculate. No international complications are likely to ensue. Albania emerged from the war a free and independent state, and embarked, like many other post-war states, on a program of house cleaning. During the European conflagration covetous eyes were cast upon its seaports and some of its inland territory.

Serbia even argued that Albania had no definite borders, and therefore no right to complain. But this defect the Council of Ambassadors remedied, and thereby removed one of the chief causes of trouble. Left to itself, the country was given an opportunity to develop in peace. The task before the successive governments bristled with difficulties, as armed bands secreted in the hills kept the country in a constant state of unrest, and a depleted treasury hindered progress.

In the face of such difficulties, however, a reorganization gradually took place and the dawn of a new era for Albania seemed to be breaking. Fan Noli, indeed, contended that next year would find the country without a deficit in its state accounts. Assistance from the League of Nations and assurance of the prevention of direct interference from outside which such a body affords have done much for Albania. The Corfu incident is proof enough of the force of public opinion which the League can wield. It is, then, internal problems alone that now confront Albania, and all the country asks is an opportunity to work them out in its own way, unhampered by its neighboring states.

Like the actual branches of yuletide greenery, the prevailing discussion over Christmas trees is loaded with gifts of varying value for those who can look beyond the outward appearance of things and see the meanings within and back of the presents that hang on the decorated and illumined boughs.

The progress of the debate reveals that, like most questions, that of the Christmas tree has at least two sides. In fact, friendly examination will show that it has several sides, many angles and some deep recesses like the bespangled trees themselves.

On one side of the general argument are warm and sympathetic friends of the forests and of the trees that form them out on the hills in their natural, appealing strength and beauty. On the other side is the vast army of grown-ups and children who love the Christmas tree and its age-long traditions and are not likely to give them up easily or quickly.

Even if the pleas of those who would stop all use of Christmas trees are at some points overwrought, even if they do not now see into the deeper recesses of the question, their crusade in behalf of the forests is sure to bear good fruit through directing many minds to the sources of the yuletide trees and to the questions involved in the transfer of young firs and balsams from cold hilltops to warm firesides.

While this excellent process is going on possibly some of the eloquent advocates of leaving all the young green trees out on the hills may catch glimpses into the deeper recesses of the question and discover in those mystical depths that perhaps the transfer of the little trees from bleak pastures to city homes brings joyful hints and inspirations and memories of inestimable value to thousands of hearts, and that it can be done in a way that instead of injuring the forests will improve them both in beauty and in their value as measured in dollars and cents.

Impressive word pictures are drawn of the devastation caused by the Christmas tree trade. Barren hillsides once covered with lovely and ennobling woods are portrayed. The carelessness of greedy farmers who strip growing forests from their lands and leave them barren and valueless as well as unsightly is properly rebuked. Doubtless there has been too much of that sort of commercialism in the past, and immense and needless damage has been done. But there is evidence that the owners of the growing trees are waking up to mistakes of that kind, and are learning how to cull out the young trees that can be spared without injuring but rather improving the growths that are left. The forestry bureaus of states and the Nation have done great work in recent years in teaching farmers and buyers of the trees how to do this.

It might be well to remember also that the demand for Christmas trees is by no means the worst foe of the forests. For example, the forestry experts say that there are several times as many acres of woods cut over in the United States every year to make toothpicks as there are for Christmas trees. Wouldn't it help forest conservation more to discourage the use of toothpicks somewhat, or at least teach those who take trees to make them how to do it wisely, rather than to shut down too drastically on yuletide greens?

Forestry experts in Washington and elsewhere, whose main business in life is to protect American woods both for their beauty and for their agricultural and commercial value, are taking a deep interest in the Christmas tree debate, and surely their views and their advice ought to carry weight. While condemning ruthless cutting of young trees for the yuletide celebration, they point out that enough of them can be taken to satisfy the demand without harming the woods, but, on the contrary, for their betterment. They say that the little trees that are of use for Christmas do not grow in the thick woods or in large bunches close together.

One man who says he is a large cutter and shipper of Christmas trees from New England and eastern Canada, gives his testimony thus:

Christmas trees are not cut from the woods. They are cut from pastures and sugar orchards. These trees are scrubs, would never make lumber, and from these scrubs not one tree in ten is cut. The trees that are not cut, but left, grow better and faster than they would if they were cut. There are farmers who make a business of growing these Christmas trees right, and it makes a nice source of income each year. No Christmas tree man would accept trees grown in the woods for the Christmas trade.

The people who talk about hurting the forests by cutting the Christmas trees are like a man I knew of who wrote for a poultry magazine and never owned a hen or even fed or watered one.

While the campaign against excessive use of Christmas trees and ruthless destruction of forests to obtain them is not new, it has been far more active this year than ever before. Those who have pushed it so vigorously may rest assured that, even if they do not succeed in cutting down very materially the number of young trees sent to the cities, their efforts combined with those of the forestry experts have already resulted in great good and are sure to be more influential in the future.

Out of the discussion has come the suggestion of using small live trees raised in tubs for the Christmas festivities, and while this may not be practicable for the general public, its adoption where feasible will no doubt cut down the demand for small trees from the woods to some extent.

The publicity given to the subject in the newspapers, aided by sensible parents and suggestions from forestry lecturers and publications, will also aid in future forest preservation through making the spangled and present-laden trees in thousands of city homes green centers from which tens of thousands of children will radiate stronger love of the woods and determination to do what they can to protect and preserve them.

Ignacio Zuloaga's recent arrival in the United States quite sets the seal on what may be called the "Spanish Hour" that has been softly but surely stealing overseas these past few years. By ship, cable, plane, and zephyr the swelling argosy of Spanish art has wound its way month by month until a veritable vogue of things à l'espagnol has set in. This distinguished artist, coming as a sort of pictorial ambassador from the seat of Castilian culture to the new world, reaches New York at a moment when the sound of the castanets would hardly seem amiss among the multiple tones of the metropolis.

On every side—in gallery and shop, on stage and screen—there are evidences of a rich, vibrant, colorful touch that means the land of mantillas and guitars and no other. While the fashion of wearing the florid and fiesta-like shawls is not confined to New York—their crimson, greens, and yellows flash through the streets of Paris and Venetian piazzas as well—the influence of the Spanish note in North American environs is more pronounced than in other non-Latin countries. As the villas of California and Florida increased and multiplied during the second decade of the twentieth century, the strong Italian tendencies in decoration that had prevailed till then began to give way to the more spectacular and colorful properties that once graced the ancient cities of Spain. The bolder silhouettes, the sharper color contrasts, the more rhythmic cadences of that race which produced Velázquez, Greco and Goya came to light in America as a part of the "Spanish Hour" that has apparently struck in full tones.

Perhaps this rising tide which has served to bring Zuloaga across the waters is but a part of the general bestirring of the Spanish consciousness toward the larger issues of the day, as recently expressed in the apparent wish of certain parties to join step with the growing brotherhood of republican peoples. But whatever the cause the effect is wholly delightful. At the present moment of writing the two outstanding exhibitions in the New York galleries are devoted to paintings of Spain, and the coming month will see an important showing of canvases by this leader of contemporary Spanish artist himself. On the screen within easy memory a number of films have been set among the romantic backgrounds of Spain or the Argentine, while here and there in the revues the same pulsating note of color and tone is manifest.

Zuloaga thus comes to American shores with his credentials of canvases and paints a welcome emissary, since he utters that sure password—Art. As America seems destined to receive in due time the tributary streams of each nation's cultural achievements, and so compound a universal fabrication of its own, each nation must have its appointed day. For the moment it appears from all signs to be "l'heure espagnol."

Editorial Notes

It would be interesting to know what the founders of the Freeman's Journal, which has been published in Dublin, Ireland, for considerably more than a century and a half, and which has just ceased publication, would have thought could they have foreseen the vicissitudes through which their paper was destined to pass, especially during its latter days. It was established in 1763, to be exact, as a daily paper, by a committee of the first society of "United Irishmen," its editor being Dr. Charles Lucas, a politician of note at that time. The buffeting of fortune to which it has been exposed in the last decade have been many and varied. Twice has its plant been wrecked, once the British authorities suppressed it for three months, and once its two proprietors and its editor were sentenced to terms in jail. Is it, then, much wonder that its familiar pages are no longer to make their appearance daily as of yore?

In publishing its booklet, "Driving Fraud Out of Business," the Cleveland Better Business Commission is doing a public service. For it may be hoped that the story which is therein contained will inspire other cities "to do likewise," and thus save countless men and women in every section of the United States from the heartrending experiences which are so common in connection with stock-jobbing deals. This organization has been in existence for eight years, and has given advice to thousands of prospective investors, and put out of business hundreds of fraudulent stock salesmen and bucket shop operators. At the same time it has reduced unfair competition in business and has raised the standards of selling and made advertising more truthful and more deserving of public confidence. More strength to its arm!

Old World Christmas Customs

Christmas on Ellis Island may seem a dreary fate for the 700 immigrants who are knocking at the gates of America. Even with a camouflage of Christmas trees, few people would choose to celebrate the season in a station waiting room. But for the newcomers who can find solace in the past the gaunt hall will glow with memories.

The island tree will recall to the Yugoslavs their own Yule log known as "Badnjak," freshly cut and placed with one end in the fire so that it lasts through the holiday. On Christmas morning their neighbors are received, the first to arrive being handed a shovel with which to strike the log. As the sparks fly out the guest recites: "Be unto you as much cattle, as many horses, as many goats, as many sheep, as many hogs, as many beehives, as much good fortune and prosperity." Small manglers are built in many homes.

The Serbs, who are of the Greek Orthodox religion, strew the floors with hay. This symbolizing of the manger has been transplanted to American soil, where even the city dwellers manage to get bits of hay or straw from near-by stables.

The custom of growing wheat on a plate is also adhered to in America and a big, ring-shaped cake is baked in the hollow of which are placed three candles.

The first is lighted on Christmas Eve; the head of the family makes the sign of the cross with it, saying, "Christ is born," whereupon the family replies, "He is born indeed." The second candle is lighted at Christmas noon, after the offering of a prayer is blown out by the head of the house, who then, in the old country, runs to his grain bin and sticks the warm end of the candle into the grain. From the amount of grain that clings to it he estimates his crop for the next season. The third candle is not lighted until New Year's Day and the cake is kept until the Feast of the Three Wise Kings on Jan. 6, when each member of the family receives a piece to denote that he will share in the good fortune of the coming year.

In southern Italy a Novena is begun nine days before Christmas and little models representing the Nativity are built in village homes. To such houses come bands of musicians from neighboring towns to play special Christmas music. The people of central Italy bring into the home on Christmas Eve a huge log of pine or fir. Before it is thrown onto the fire the children's eyes are blindfolded; they tap the log with a stick and ask for their gifts. When the hoodwink is removed these are lying before the fireplace and the log is burning brightly.

The Czechoslovaks have a wealth of Christmas customs, some of which may be found in any American community with Czech or Slovak residents. The Czech immigrants who lands in time to join the people on the Nebraska farm will find that the old custom of remembering each animal on the place with special food is still followed—the chickens get part of the Christmas cake; the cows and other stock have samples of every dish on the family menu, from soup down to "vianocka," a twisted bread of sweet dough with raisins and almonds. On Christmas Eve the girls drop melted wax or lead into water to determine from the shape it assumes what will be the occupations of their future husbands.

The Hungarian Christmas (Karacsony) begins on Christmas Eve and lasts two days, all stores and offices being closed on both Dec. 25 and Dec. 26. St. Nicholas, under the unfamiliar name of "Mikulás" but recognizable still by his beard and crimson robe, starts the festivities by distributing gifts around the tree. A hearty supper follows, a feature of which are cakes of honey, nuts and poppy seeds.

The gulf dividing Fascism from the Opposition is becoming wider every day. Fascism has gradually isolated itself from all the other political parties with the result that Italy is now divided into two camps—Fascist and anti-Fascist. There are no longer Liberals or Democrats, or Socialists or Populists striving for power. There is one whole bloc of all these parties which has for its program the fall of the Fascist régime. Signor Mussolini, contrary to his expectations, has brought about what all his predecessors had been careful enough to avoid—the formation of a united Opposition front.

The union is, of course, only temporary, and it will come to an end the very day when their goal is reached if it shall ever be reached. But the fact remains interesting all the same that never before has the Nation witnessed such a political phenomenon. The coming election, for it is assumed that a fresh appeal will have to be made to the country before very long, will be fought on this particular issue. Which of the two blocs has the larger support in the country? Opinion on the subject is divided, and both Fascist and their adversaries put forward conflicting claims.

The strength of the Opposition parties has lately been increased by the formation of a new body, which has taken the name of "Unione Nazionale." The promoters of the new organization have issued a manifesto setting out its aims, which are in no way different from those forming the program of the official Opposition. Among its supporters are Signor Giovanni Amendola, the young leader of the Constitutionalists, who has twice held ministerial appointments and was the leading figure in Signor Facta's Cabinet; Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, the ex-Premier; Ivanoe Bonomi, the famous historian Guglielmo Ferrero, and many senators, deputies, journalists, men of letters and business men.

The acknowledged Futurist leader of today, Signor Marinetti, presided over the Futurist congress in Milan, which was held in Milan. The adherents to the ideals of Signor Marinetti were decidedly numerous, and largely composed of young men and women. Many congratulatory telegrams and letters were sent to Signor Marinetti from Futurists living abroad. Futurist poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, architects and politicians were all there and naturally a great many Futurist ideals were expounded.

Among the most striking was Signor Marinetti's declaration that the past has been too slow and quiet. Futurism must be marked by more motion and less rest. The Futurists claim to have discovered that there are two different conceptions of music, perpendicular and horizontal. Another happy idea is regarding Futurist monuments which they consider should be composed of the same material as that to which the man in whose honor the monument is erected owes his fame. If a man, therefore, is great because of the produce of good soap, the monument should be made of soap. Perhaps a suitable covering could also be provided for the summer heat.

The winners of the £1000 offered by Mr. Edward Filene for the best essay in answer to the question: "How can peace and prosperity be restored in Italy and in Europe through international co-operation?" are Professors Prospero Fedozzi and Gino Arias. Nearly 1000 Italian citizens submitted plans, but only fifty of them were considered. The second prize has been awarded to a deputy, Signor Lanillo. Signor Fedozzi is a professor of international law at Genoa and Signor Arias holds the chair of political economy at the same university.

The Dodecanese Islands are again the subject of a controversy, this time of a religious nature, between Italy and the Orthodox Church. Three years ago the Italian authorities exiled the Metropolitan of Rhodes, Apostolos, on account of his alleged pro-Greek propaganda. Signor Lago, the Governor of Rhodes, has now summoned him back to his see, informing him that owing

The family and guests then form into groups for various games, the differences between winners and losers being settled by nuts which the host has furnished the players. The young girls show the same curiosity regarding their future as those of Czechoslovakia. About midnight the gates of the churches are thrown open and the whole family, together with the guests, attend midnight mass.

In Germany also there are two legal holidays at Christmas and in addition most business stops at noon on Dec. 24, to give time for Christmas Eve preparations. The Christmas tree, which originated there, is the center of the celebration. A wealth of songs beloved of the children are sung around the lighted tree. Some of them are of great antiquity, such as "Es ist ein Reis entsprungen aus einer Wurzelzart" (A sprig sprang from a tender root), a quaint medieval text sung to a deeply moving old tune.

Lithuanian families gather for "Kucia," the Christmas Eve supper consisting of bread with poppy seeds, fish, cakes and "kiselius," a sweet dish made into a blanc-mange and served with sugar and cream. Bright colored, exquisitely thin wafers called "plokiesles" are passed to each member, broken and eaten, as Christmas wishes are exchanged. These wafers are obtained from the Roman Catholic rectory and symbolize "peace on earth." The celebration of midnight mass ushers in Christmas morning.

The Poles likewise make the ceremony of the Christmas wafer a part of the supper, the whole group of singers go from door to door, and when invited in, sing their carols and are feasted.

The Norwegian festivities begin on Christmas Eve with a supper at which traditional dishes are served—lutefisk, a specially prepared codfish; rice pudding and breaded spare ribs, a relic of the time when a whole roasted boar was served at the pagan Yule festival. Singing and dancing follow the feast and at midnight the gifts from the tree are distributed. The evening usually ends with a joining of hands around the tree and the singing of Christmas hymns.

Orthodox Norwegians in America observe two days known as first and second day Christmas, on both of which religious services are held. The Norwegian word for Christmas (and the Swedish and Danish as well) is "Jul," which was the name of the mid-winter religious festival of ancient Norsemen prior to the introduction of Christianity in Norway.

Christianity was accepted by Leif Ericson in the year 1000, just before embarking on the voyage which led to his discovery of the North American continent. As the pagan Jul festival was so close to the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the old word with which people were familiar was retained as the name for the Christmas festival.

The Swedish celebration is very similar to the Norwegian, but, if anything, the Swedes go more thoroughly into the matter of Christmas feasting than any of their Scandinavian brothers. A feature of the Christmas Eve supper is a rice pudding, filled with raisins and containing a solitary plum, said to bring good fortune to whoever draws it in his portion. A common custom is to demand an improvised rhyme from each member of the family before he may sample the pudding.

The Christmas tree is kept some weeks, usually until Jan. 13, when the neighbors' children are invited in to "plunder" it. It is a matter of great pride to the average Swedish youngster to have attended a large number of such "plunderings."

E. V. E.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 22
Bolshevik propaganda has been most active in Albania in fomenting the insurrectionary movement. The Albanian Government has now asked Mr. Kaakovietski, the Soviet emissary who arrived in Albania with a delegation of seven persons only three days ago, to quit Albanian territory. The delegation left Tirana for Moscow.

The charges by Fan Noli against the Yugoslav Government are causing great perplexity in Italy, and it is hoped Yugoslavia will give a prompt and convincing denial to the accusations.

The union is, of course, only temporary, and it will come to an end the very day when their goal is reached if it shall ever be reached. But the fact remains interesting all the same that never before has the Nation witnessed such a political phenomenon. The coming election, for it is assumed that a fresh appeal will have to be made to the country before very long, will be fought on this particular issue. Which of the two blocs has the larger support in the country? Opinion on the subject is divided, and both Fascist and their adversaries put forward conflicting claims.

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to the proclamation of Italian sovereignty over all the Dodecanese islands he should establish at Rhodes an autocephalous church and sever his connection with the ecumenical patriarch. The move is not considered as very tactful, and an interference in religious matters will render the Italians still more unpopular with their new subjects. At the same time, their desire to have under their control the Orthodox bishops of the Dodecanese offends that liberty of religious administration which has been always respected by other countries.

To increase the circulation of their own newspapers, Italian editors make special offers to attract new subscribers at this time of the year. These gifts generally take the shape of complete collections of classic authors at greatly reduced prices. Dante, D'Annunzio and Manzoni are the great favorites. Of course, books are not the only objects which draw subscribers. A Neapolitan newspaper, for example, offers as a present the choice of a pair of shoes or an alarm clock. Naturally the influence of political opinion is also an important factor in the choice of these gifts. The leading Fascist journal, the Popolo d'Italia, offers this year to its subscribers a reproduction of a bust of Signor Mussolini by a well-known sculptor, while the Socialists papers give propaganda booklets and a big picture of Giacomo Matteotti.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain independent of all affiliations, and to do so will endeavor to hold himself aloof from all controversies. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Wanted—A Burglar

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
May I correct a statement appearing in a recent number of The Christian Science Monitor?

"So far," you say, "there is not a single American college where a gentle bandit man, outstretched burglar, can get a hearing for his sincere views concerning the distribution of property."

The fact is, that we need just such a man to talk in some of our courses at Antioch. Antioch students are spending part of their time in practical economic work, and the college has adopted a business code for the students' guidance. It is as follows:

Sound business is service which benefits all the parties concerned. To take profit without contributing to essential welfare; to take excessive profit; to cater to ignorance, credulity, or human frailty; to debase taste or standards for the sake of money; to use methods not generally considered fair dealing; this is dishonest. Whenever I make or sell a product or render a business service, it must be my best possible contribution to human well-being.

There is a saying I often repeat at Antioch: "For we all must work or steal—howsoever we name our stealing. Now, the point about having the burglar without first developing a philosophy to satisfy himself. He must keep his self-respect at any cost. Some of these philosophies which put the conscience to sleep are in good repute in society. The man who lies on inherited wealth without making his own contribution to society; the man who dodges taxes; the man who makes and sells what people do not need; the man who makes things that deprave taste; the clergyman who preaches what he does not believe—each has his own philosophy to justify his course.

These pseudo-philosophies are sometimes in very good standing, and some are taught in schools as having dignity and merit. I tell Antioch students that the burglar has a similar one for himself, and we should like to have a gentle burglar tell us about his philosophy. So that our students can see the essential identity of the philosophy of all those who steal their living, however they do it. Perhaps if they should hear this philosophy from the burglar himself it would be disgusting, as it is not always when expressed by those who exploit society in more generally approved ways.

On the other side of the question, it should be said that when modern American industry is measured by the Antioch business code, it stands the test on the whole very well. A very large part of the efforts of American industry is spent in an effort to the economical production and distribution of genuinely useful goods. And probably never before in the world's history have the moral standards of business been so high. The philosophy of the burglar and of some of his more polite fellow parasites is losing its standing.

ARTHUR E. MORGAN, President,
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.